The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,589 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	22nd Jan.
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th ,,
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3011	500		5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
				TUESDAY
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th March.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 18, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. PERSIA	3579	480	R. Hutchison	30th Jan.
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	W. Russel	13th Feb.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	20th ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	3500	480	J. Laird	20th ,,
s. s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	1st April.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3416	480	W. S. Young	10th ,,
s. s. NUBIA	3553	480	T. G. Knox	24th ,,
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	15th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	29th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, January 4, 1886. Agents,

CHEAP PASSAGES.

WE BOOK PASSAGES by well-appointed 1st Class Steamers, all the year round, to and from different Home and Continental Ports, at from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400, 1st Class. We also secure passages by the P. & O. Co. and all the other regular Lines of Steamers at the lowest possible fares. We also supply Continental Railway tickets and secure places in sleeping car to enable passengers to go through with the mails. A liberal reduction made for families and parties, and no commission charged.

Full particulars on application, personally, or by letter, or telegram to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Travellers' Agents and Bankers, Bombay, 28, Apollo-street; London, 27, Leadenhall-street, E. C.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

BOMBAY GAZETTE POONA AGENCY.

[illegible] this date we have appointed Messrs. [illegible] R, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona [illegible] sale of

[illegible] *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
[illegible] ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, Weekly Budget,
, ,, Bi-weekly,
[illegible] Indian Travellers' Guide,
[illegible] ean's Guide to Bombay,
[illegible] ll other publications issuing from this

[illegible] at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co [illegible] Establishment East-street, Poona

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 25th January, at 11 a.m., (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st January, 1886. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS, and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

Mr. John M. Cook, Sole Managing Partner, is now in India, and will be glad to see personally by appointment or give replies to communications which may be addressed to

THOS. COOK & SON } BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW. Calcutta, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of thir Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian, and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Re.	1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes		1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100		2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Prices
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100	,, 2
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	,, 100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape	,, 100	,, 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silverplated Tap-and India rubber Washer, complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—		Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size		7 8
,, ,,	Wicker covered	9 8
,, 00 One and a half gallon size		9 0
,, ,,	Wicker covered	12 8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size		12 8
,, ,,	Wicker covered	14 8
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size		17 8
,, ,,	Wicker covered	20 0
,, 2 Five gallon size		24 8
,, ,,	Wicker covered	27 0
,, 3 Six ,,		30 0
PocketFilter (no Traveller should be without one.)		35 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

FINEST TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

			Rs. a.
CHEROOTS	"Selected Mess"	per box of 100	2 0
,,	"Nobles"	,, ,,	2 0
,,	"Dawson's No. 1"	,, ,,	2 0
CIGARS	"Planter's No. 1"	,, ,,	2 4
,,	"Planter's No. 2"	,, ,,	2 0
,,	"Beehive"	,, ,,	2 0
,,	"Kemp's Special"	,, ,,	2 8
,,	"Regalias"	,, ,,	2 8

MANILLAS.

No. 2 Cigars of selected brand	,, ,,	7 0
No. 2 Cheroots of selected brand	,, ,,	7 0

The above are all very superior, and have been selected for us as mild and good in flavour, drawing well, and convenient in size and shape.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S CIGARETTES.

		Rs. a.
Finest Turkish Yenidje	Boxes of 500	18 0
Dubecs	packets of 20	0 14
,,	,, of 50	2 0

RICHMOND CIGARETTES.

Opera Puffs	packets of 20	0 14
Little Beauties	,, ,, 10	0 6
,,	,, ,, 100	3 0
Richmond Gem, half & half	,, ,, 20	0 12
,, ,,	,, ,, 500	15 0
,, Straight cut	,, ,, 20	0 14
,, (Bontons)	,, ,, 20	0 14
,, mild	,, ,, 20	0 12
,, ,,	,, ,, 500	15 0
Perfections	,, ,, 10	0 6
The Pet	,, ,, 20	1 0
,,	,, ,, 500	24 0
Napoleons	,, ,, 10	0 8
,,	,, ,, 500	20 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys, each Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-4, 2-8, and	3 0
Do. Practice each	5 8
Do. do. Best Selected Dovetailed ,,	6 8
Do. Single Cane ,,	8 0
Do. Double Cane ,,	9 0
Do. Treble Cane ,,	10 9
Do. All Cane ,,	11 8
STUMPS for Boy's use Per set	2 0
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ,,	3 8
Do. With Brass Ferrules ,,	5 8
Do. do. and Iron Points	6 0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c. each	11 0

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Boys, each Re. 1-4 and	1 12
Do. Duke's double Seam each	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam ,,	4 4
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam ,,	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam ,,	4 0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	4 8
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated per Pair	6 8
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ,,	6 8
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ,,	18 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ,,	6 0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes Per Pair	10 8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's each	6 4
Do. do. Cork-handled, gent's ,,	7 0
Do. do. double strung, gent's ,,	9 0
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ,,	13 8
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. double strung or Gibraltar strung ,,	11 0
Do. do. do. Diamond strung ,,	8 0
Do. do. Princess, Ladies' Presentation Bat ,,	8 0
Do. do. Prince, Gentlemen's do. ,,	10 8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern ,,	9 8
Do. Ayre's Champion ,,	12 12

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best India-rubber, Enamelled Regulation Per doz.	5 0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size ,,	8 0
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. ,,	9 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ,,	12 0
Do. Ayre's do. ,,	12 0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong cord net, with poles, stay ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	45 0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete 42 by 3½ Regulation Club	11 0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws each	7 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles Per Pair	9 8

FOOT BALL.

ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India Rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed.

	Rs. a.
No. 4—26 in circumference each.	6 8
No. 5—28 in do. ,,	7 4
No. 6—30 in do. ,,	8 0
No. 7—32 in do. ,,	9 0

RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.

GOLF.

	Rs. a.
BALLS Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 per doz.	9 0
CLEEKS each.	4 8
IRONS ,,	4 8
IRON NIBLICKS ,,	4 8
PLAY CLUBS ,,	3 8
PUTTERS ,,	3 8
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short ,,	3 8

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PURE BORDEAUX.

DR. DRUITT highly recommends this Wine as an appetising, refreshing and safe beverage, for residents in hot climates. Suitable Claret may have cold water added in proportion to consumers' tastes; such beverage assuages thirst most effectually. Avoid cheap imitations of Bordeaux.

Cash Rs. 13-0 per 1 doz. bottles, or Rs. 15-0 per doz. ½ bottles.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

JUST OPENED a new and beautiful stock of all the most Fashionable goods for MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.

The most elegant assortment of Laces, Fans, Parasols, [illegible] vely French Flowers, Feathers and Aigrettes, Fancy Hair and Dress Ornaments.

Garnitures of Flowers for Ball Dresses.

Coloured Tulle for Ball Dresses.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

CLEAN, AND EASY TO MANIPULATE.

KEMP & Co. beg to call the attention of Amateurs and Experts in the Photographic Art, to their newly received supply of Cameras, Lenses, &c., and solicit an inspection.

Complete sets from Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

THIS agreeable combination is typified in the

NEW GLASS TABLE FILTERS,

Which remove every species of impurity from water, and the Filtering medium of which can be cleaned and renewed at home without trouble or expense.

In Crystal Glass Rs. 5-0
In handsome Flowered Glass 7-8

PROCURABLE ONLY AT
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMPAND COMPANY'S PAINLESS CORN AND WART REMOVER

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee,

Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1, Postage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

(REGISTERED)

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF HAIR-DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN,

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

Assam, Oct. 11th, 1884.

I have much pleasure in stating that I have found it much preferable to any kind of Oil or Pomade, and have recommended it to several of my friends.—Yours faithfully,

R. R.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1885.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To appoint an Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th January 1886.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient Staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.

For prospectuses apply to

MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR
BOMBAY HOUSE
THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN
WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH [illegible] RENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £2 and £2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches	at £1-2 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever	at £1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-0 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 182

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF PRESENTATION WATCHES

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

GOLD OR SILVER CASES

AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.

SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,

TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH *v.* CREDIT

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

"BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 280
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6¼ octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 550
SCHIEDMAYER Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, all metal work, electro-plated	,, 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	,, 750
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars, etc.	,, 300
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Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free by post.

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WE offer our own selected Spirits at the following rates, and invite comparison in qualities and prices with other well-known Shippers :—

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	(Our own selection.)	
26 10	Yellow Capsule "A SUPERIOR PEG BRANDY" *	28 0
29 8	Blue Capsule "SOFT OLD PALE" **	31 0
33 5	Green Capsule "VERY SOFT OLD PALE" ***	35 0
37 0	White Capsule "VERY CHOICE" ****	39 0
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20 0	Caledonia Blend	21 0
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23 12	Fine Highland Malt "OUR OWN"	25 0
25 12	Superior old Blend ,,	27

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager.. Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE GAIETY COMPANY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY,
NO PERFORMANCE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY,
The well-known Burlesque,
IXION
AND THE FARCE
WANDERING MINSTREL.

IN PREPARATION
Gilbert and Sullivan's New Comic Opera,
MIKADO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p. m. on MONDAY the 8th February, 1886, for the work of Printing for the Municipality during the year 1886-87.

Printed forms of Tenders, conditions of contracts, forms for printing works, &c., &c., can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form of Tender at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will have to be lodged with the Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st January, 1886.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 314 of 1879.

THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, a Joint-Stock Company registered under Act X. of 1866 now in Liquidation ... . Plaintiffs.
vs.
KESSOWJEE NAIK and others .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued in the above Suit on the 16th instant the Sheriff was directed to sell (inter alia) one bay horse, lately the property of Kessowjee Naik deceased towards satisfaction of the balance of the Decree dated 5th March, 1885, obtained by the Plaintiffs in the above Suit for Rs. 9,75,605-1-3, and it was by an order, dated 22nd December, 1885, ordered that the said horse should be sold after giving 4 days' notice only.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of the said Warrant for Sale the bay horse before mentioned will be put up for sale by Public Auction in the Sheriff's Office.

The horse to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusji, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMUSJI NOWROJEE COOPER, Esqre. has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Messrs. REHMOOBHOY ALLANA, GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALLANA and DOSTMAHOMED ALLANA. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church-gate-street, Fort, within fourteen days from this day otherwise; the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments, standing thereon situate at Breach Candy or Warden-road in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and sixteen square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 331, New No. 2150, old Survey Nos. 79 and 83 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15 and at present occupied by Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith, Solicitor as a monthly tenant together with all appurtenances, trees, wells, houses, and outhouses. The said premises are bounded as follows:—On the north by the property belonging to the vendors and and occupied by Mr. R. Branson, on the south by property belonging to Eduljee Framjee Allbless, on the east by a public road leading to the Cumballa Hotel, on the west by the Breach Candy road. The chunam walls on the north-east and west sides of the said messuage and premises belong and form part of the same and will be included in the above sale.—Dated this 21st day of January 1886.

BAMANJEE AND HORMASJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION,
TO-NIGHT, 22ND JANUARY, AT 9 P. M.
SATURDAY 23RD AT 4-30 P.M.
GRAND PERFORMANCE.
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

S. S. "MERTON HALL" ARRIVED 21ST JANUARY, 1886.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1886.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 13th February 1886, at 2 p. m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December 1885.
(2) To elect Directors and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1886.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE attention of Commanding Officers is particularly invited to the NEW FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL now being introduced by the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

The colour of this Drill is guaranteed against Soap, Soda, Sunlight and Acids.

Samples upon application to the Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No. trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—One or two young gentlemen can be boarded moderately. References given and required. Locality unexceptionable. For terms &c., apply to DELTA *Gazette* Office.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

WANTED, THREE ENGROSSING CLERKS, smart and steady. Apply "SOLICITOR," care of this paper.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with a SMALL CAPITAL in a Lucrative Firm. Apply "Z" care of this paper.

WINES, SPIRITS and ICES, of the best quality, to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, DARK CHESNUT ARAB HORSE, 14-2, aged 7 years, handsome in Saddle or Harness, free from vice. Rs. 350. Apply, RUPUS, care of this office.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Just received our new and cheap plated ware, Jam Pots from 12 Annas each, Butter and Sardine Pots Rs. 1-10, Biscuit Barrels Rs. 1-10, all cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Address by the REVD. J. FORGAN, in the LECTURE HALL, APOLLO-BUNDER, this (Friday) evening, at half-past eight. Open to all including Ladies.

FOR SALE, a handsome Exhibition Show-case, 11 feet high and 6½ feet square, fitted with plate-glass, being disposed of in consequence of the Exhibition scheme having fallen through.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with a Stable, at Lower Colaba. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Tea Emporium, Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET, a very desirable two-storeyed HOUSE, and a very commodious SHOP, in Church-gate-street, at present occupied by Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Tea Emporium, Church-gate-street.

AYALA'S Extra quality, dry CHAMPAGNE Rs. 56 per case. Agents. PHIPSON & Co.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A VERY STYLISH, Home Built MINIATURE BROUGHAM for sale at BENNETT'S, on SATURDAY.

COOPER and Mc. LEOD'S, PALE, ALE, in bulk, just arrived, in perfect condition. Apply to Geo. JENNINGS and Co., 4, Apollo Street.

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent. discount cash.

JUST UNPACKED, a choicest selection of HANGING and TABLE LAMPS.—Prices moderate at STEWARD & Co., No. 2 Church-gate-street.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c., suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

A PARSEE SPINNING-MASTER, of thirteen years' experience in Local Mills, is open to an engagement. Apply B. F. S., care of this paper.

SUPERIOR MANGALORE TILES.—Just received fresh Consignments of Flat and Ridge. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Agents, Mody Bay.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

FOR SALE, a brand new unused PULSOMETER, No. 7, with all its fittings complete. Apply to MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited, No. 5, Armenian Lane.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST RECEIVED, good English-made White Shirts, latest design. Per dozen from Rs. 18 to 45. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Hummum and Meadow-streets.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET, one of the portions of ALTAMONT on Cumballa Hill from 15th February next. For particulars apply to Dady Manockjee Limjee, Pedder-road, Cumballa Hill.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pellisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WHAT HE MUST HAVE FELT. He said that he purchased a Felt Hat at THE CASH BAZAAR Ld. and of all the Felts he ever felt, he never felt a felt that felt like that Felt felt at the price, Rs. 4.

TRICYCLES.—With ball bearings, double driver patent brake, and all the latest improvements, screwed and nutted spokes, plated parts, &c., with implements complete. Price, Rs. 275.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hurgovun Vunmali & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 1, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONE'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office, For price per 100 apply to Manager.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 13 as. per lb.; BACON, 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Achrutbai, widow of Shaw Pranjeevandass Runchordass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nanabhoy Gunpatrao Dhairwan,

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground or dwelling house, situate on the eastern side of Mahim Custom-road, and registered in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing 20 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length, and standing in the name of Mahaluxmebai, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 70, and bounded on the east by the temple of Tadkeshwar, on the west by the Mahim Custom road, on the north by a gully and the temple of Callianjee Shivjee, and on the south by the house of Damodher Ishwardass.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Bombay terminus.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, lost luggage, &c.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery, and glassware, handsome China and Japan flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in rich gilt frames, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong, built victoria with a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses and harness, &c., the property of Dr. A F FERGUSON, Superintendent Colaba Lunatic Asylum, the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, desert, tea and breakfast services, best plated ware such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg-stands, ice pitcher, salver, breakfast companion, tea set, spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, &c., handsome circular pier side oblong folding and writing tables, easy folding reclining long and folding arm low and drawing-room chairs, conversation and half backed couches, chiffaniers, ornament stands, corner whatnots teapoys with marble top, centre flower stands, handsome Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, handsome iron and brass fourpost bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, with marble top, dressing and chavel glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, single and double door almyra with plate glass door, wardrobe with mirror, bed-room light chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets table and hanging kerosine lamps, towel horses, dispense articles cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with a pair of fast trotting bay Arab horses.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Arab horses, ponies, galloways, &c., at Messrs. Abdool Rahman Minee & Co, stables at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla, Club.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p m, Messrs BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by public Auction at the abovementioned place the property of different Arab dealers, leaving for their native country.

About 50 Arab horses, ponies, galloways, &c., &c., &c. The horses are now on view at the stable.

TO-MOROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P M

1 Handsome strong pony cart, with grey pony and harness.
1 Handsome strong chesnut Arab horse, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive,
1 Surat cow giving 7 seers of milk daily.
1 Handsome strong English built mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 do do mail-phaetons by "Stephen & Son."
1 do English built glass fronted miniature Brougham just newly painted and varnished.
1 Handsome English built double seated canoe-shaped state brougham in good order.
1 Black retriever and 1 New foundland dog, both young.
1 Surat cow with calf.
1 handsome strong bay country bred pony fly catcher, has played in all the Bombay Polo Tournaments.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "COLUMBIAN."

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the Steam-ship "Columbian," of 1,404 tons net register, built in the year 1855 by W. Simon & Co. of Glasgow, she has 3 decks, 3 masts, rigged schooner, stern round, and is 313·2 feet long, 39·6 feet broad, she has 2 engines, compound vertical and inverted direct-acting, of 250 horse power, by "Greenock" and boilers and cylinders by James Howden and Co. of Glasgow, the diameter of the cylinder is 40 72 and length of strokes is 42 inches. She is now lying near Cross Island where she can be seen at any time,

For further particulars, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross-lane, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood French-polished plain and rich carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome six lights hanging chandeliers, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, a handsome strong phaeton single seated, a handsome strong iron grey horse, set of plated mounted single harness, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of H. MIRZA ABASS, Esq., Persian Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac-road, near the Cash Bazaar, the stock in trade of a milliner, the same comprises gentleman's terrai hats and helmets, bonnets, boots, and shoes, children's frocks, boy's suits, drawers, gentleman's braces, lady's silk and cotton shawls, dressing gowns, collars, handkerchiefs jet chains and lockets, laces, ribbons, feathers, neckties, flowers, glass show cases, glass door cup-boards, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF DAMASK TABLE LINEN.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of superior table linen in small lots to suit private purchasers as well as dealers.

		Size
44	dozens damask napkins.	
87	Damask table cloths	8-4
77	,, ,, ,,	10-4 ,,
100	,, ,, ,,	10-12 ,,
78	,, ,, ,,	10-14 ,,
58	,, ,, ,,	10-16 ,,
31	,, ,, ,,	8-10 ,,

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

8 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
2 ,, T cloths.
3 ,, American drills.
8 cases prints.
4 ,, woolen cloths.
3 ,, army cloths.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Jaithabhoy Javerchund, household furniture such as couches, round tables, gilt chairs, chest of drawers, Cambay carpets, clock, 12 light argand lamps, 4 and 8 light chandeliers, hanging vase lamps, pier glasses, wall shades, and sundry articles

The effects of the late Akbar.

A silvar watch with chain, silver rings, wearing apparels &c.

On account and risk of Canji Jadowji.

W M L B, 1771-81, 3 cases white lens gauze.

On account of the concerned

6 wheeler and Wilson's system sewing machines on mahogany tables with fittings.

6 new iron bedsteads 6½ by 5

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 handsome new light victoria
1 handsome strong built office shigram
1 ,, glass fronted brougham
1 strong built landau
1 handsome English built glass fronted light brougham by Kesterton,

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 26th instant at No. 5 Forbes street, Fort, above Mr J Essai's handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture plated-ware, lamp clock wearing apparel, books, &c. the property of the late Mr Frean S Gee.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messr. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr Bhagvandas Sagla—

100 tons superior teak scantlings in small lots to suit purchaser.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT CAMBALLA HILL.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th Instant at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Vinayek Sadanand and Ramchunder Vinayek the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage Dated the 1st day of Sept. 1884.

All that piece of Pension and tax-land situate on Cumballa Hill containing by admeasurement 3576 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2994 No. 2023 old survey No. 74 and new survey No. 7108 and bounded on the East by a vacant piece of ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the West and North by the vacant piece of ground of Trimback Juggonath and on the South by a vacant piece of ground of Sorabjee Jejeebhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Stores, Town Barracks, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 a.m.

A quantity of unserviceable provisions, dead stocks, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 6th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 4 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex. s.s. Loodiana, consisting of drab, olive, brown, overcoating, Scotch milled coating, fancy check and senting, olive co ds, Scotch check home-spun, black indigo blue nap west woaded indigo blue serge, indigo, drab, slate mis green melton, twill, evercoating black, olive, fine overcoating brown claret green twill, black claret, overcoating blue moscow Scotch, stuped, mis stuffed worsted fancy, olive, brown, drab beaver, &c.

The pieces which are from 7 to 10 yards in length will be sold singly (on piece at a time) to suit all buyers: and will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE

No. 26, Meadow-street.

LANDED PROPERTIES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Manoobai, the widow of the late Madhowrow Gungather, the mortgagor,

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, 1886, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land, or oart of cocoanut trees, called Vunoly Agregas, with messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house, situated at the place called Khan at Lower Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandavie, registered in the books of Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 323 and tax under 127, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 691 containing by admeasurement (4,188) square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the oart of Damodhur Bundaree, on the north by the oart of the late Revd. Rodrigues, and on the south by a public road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land or foras ground, situate at Meengutmandly, commonly called Kanecachee Kharr, on the western side of Baroda Railway line, at Parell in the sub-district of Mandavie, standing in the books of Collector under Nos. 679 and 869 containing by admeasurement 8,323 7-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the salt batty ground of Luxum on Heerjee, on the west by the salt batty ground of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Lalla, on the north by the salt batty ground of Janardhan Atmaram Simpy, and on the south by the salt batty ground of Dhunajee Bhanjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,

41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SELF-ACTING GAS MACHINES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder the undermentioned machines at the premises of Robert Brown, Esq., in Marine-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, the sale to commence at 4 p. m.

4 self-acting gas machines each, one of 100, 60, 25 and 15 light

N.B.—Purchasers are specially invited to inspect these machines and request not to lose this opportunity, as these machines are to be sold off outright.

TERMS.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and goods to be removed at once against cash payment.

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF WINE, SPIRIT, JAM AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve in small lots to suit purchasers at their auction room No 41, Meadow Street, on account and risk of whom it may concern.

Just landed ex ss "Cathay" from Lyon Hoar and Co, England

A consignment of 38 casks of fresh jams and preserved fruits in 1 and 3 lbs fine glass jars and 1 lb tins, such as raspberry, gooseberry, black currant, greengages, redgages, damson, plum, mixed fruits and fruits preserve

These condiments are from the renowned factory known as the West of England Jam Manufactory, whose productions have earned a world-wide reputation for the excellence of their flavour.

Samples are now on view

Also an invoice of

40 boxes of "Cuvee de Choix" champagne in quart bottles.
50 cases Norwegian beer.
18 ,, Bavarian lager beer.
10 ,, Pilsener beer.
3 quite new cooking stoves (for coal burning) with reservoir and oven.
21 boxes of champagne by Theophile Roederer and Co., in pts. and qts. bottles ullaged and sound.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1886.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL............	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL........	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
,, 1885..................£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4,049,159	14	1
1873	£2,045,503	1	2	1885	£5,348,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*

James Alexander, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq
James Fletcher, Esq.	Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
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Sampson Lucas, Esq.	

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.

Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A MUSIC MISTRESS for the Kurrachee Grammar School. Guaranteed monthly salary Rs. 50, and Rs. 3 in addition for every pupil over ten in number. Prospects good of outside private teaching. Application with testimonials should be sent before the end of January to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Kurrachee Grammar School.
Kurrachee, Dec. 24, 1885.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER D. GRAHAM will act from this date as our Sole Agent and representative in India, China and the East, and will sign per procuration.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK.
Tamarind Lane, Bombay, January, 20th 1886.

TANSA WATER WORKS.

GLOVER & Co., Contractors, beg to intimate that their office at Nesbit-lane, Byculla, is now open for all business in connection with their contracts; and all letters should be addressed there, and also all applications for employment or information.

Nesbit-lane, Byculla, 14th, January, 1886.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having Claims against the Estate of the late MR. J. W. YOUNG, Assistant Superintendent of the Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, are requested, within one month from the date of this notice, to communicate with the Undersigned, to whom Letters of Administration to the said Estate have been granted by the District Court of Ratnagiri

J. R. NAYLOR, C. S.
Poona, 14th January, 1886.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

LUNKAH CIGARS,
ROBERTS & Co., COCANADA,
ESTABLISHED 1865.

SEVEN MEDALS and FIVE DIPLOMAS of HONOR awarded for superior quality and excellence of manufacture, at various Exhibitions in Madras, Calcutta, Vienna, Amsterdam, Boston, and Melbourne. These Cigars, which command a large sale in Europe, India and the Colonies, are guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunkah Tobacco, free from adulteration, and under immediate European supervision.

Special terms for Clubs, Messes, and Orderers on a large scale.

BENEDICTINE! BENEDICTINE!!
From the Abbey of Fecamp, France.
THE BEST LIQUEUR.
ANTI-CHOLERAIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a ful remittance.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... ,, 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles, BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

DUSART'S SYRUP

OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This syrup enriches the blood, and strengthens and restores all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP is of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD OR WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in it the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS OF BLOOD and the EXCESSES OF YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE

OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat,*" ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic Subjects and children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL... ......£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS,

COUNTERPANES, &c.,

Imported direct from the Manufactory in a variety of handsome patterns, designed specially for INDIAN use.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½...	3	4		7 ft. by 10 ...	8	0
5½ ft. by 7½...	4	6		7 ft. by 12 ...	9	8
6 ft. by 6 ...	4	0		7½ ft. by 7½...	6	4
6 ft. by 8 ...	5	6		7½ ft. by 10 ...	8	8
6½ ft. by 6½...	4	14		7½ ft. by 12 ...	10	4
6½ ft. by 9 ...	6	12		8½ ft. by 8½ ...	7	4
7 ft. by 7 ...	5	8		8½ ft. by 15 ...	13	4
7 ft. by 9 ...	7	0		8½ ft. by 16 ...	14	4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	3	4		7 ft. by 7 ...	4	4
6 ft. by 8 ...	4	6		7½ ft. by 10 ...	6	6
6½ ft. by 10 ...	5	14		7½ ft. by 10½...	6	12

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Per doz Rs.	as.		Per doz Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20.......	4	8	24 in. by 24.........	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Per doz Rs.	as.
24 in. by 24	4	12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns 24 in..wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

		Rs.	
34 in. by 34...per doz.		8	8
34 in. by 45...	,, ,,	11	4
34 in. by 50...	,, ,,	12	6
34 in. by 54...	,, ,,	13	8
28 in. by 36...(Toilette)...		6	8

COUNTERPANES.
(White)

		Rs.	
5 ft. by 7½ ft.	each.........	5	8
7½ ft. by 8½ ft.	,, ... ,,	8	8
8½ ft. by 9 ft.	,, ... ,,	9	12

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
(White)

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SHEETING.
69 inches wide..............14 annas per yard.

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OMBA BRANCH OF THE YAL ASIATIC S

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Europe mail closes at 5 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, Mr. Volpi and his trained animals, 9 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade, at 5-50 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 20th:—Knight Errant (s), from New Castle. Yesterday:—Merton Hall (s), from Liverpool; Deepdale (s), Sunderland; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 9th inst. is an increase in receipts of Rs. 8,635.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Clan Ronald, Merton Hall, and Kashgar entered, and the s.s. Cascapedia left the dock on Wednesday.

Postal Notice.—The next China and Australian mails per s.s. Peshawar will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 9 a.m.

Signor Volpi's Troupe.—Signor Volpi, with his troupe of trained animals, will give an entertaiment at the Alfred Theatre this evening, and to-morrow an afternoon performance will be given.

Alteration in the tour Programme of H. E. the Governor.—The programme of the Governor's tour having been slightly modified His Excellency and Lady Reay will return to Bombay on the 27th instead of, as originally intended, on 26th instant.

A Dishonest Servant.—Abdool Lutiff Cadurbax, a servant in the employ of Aga Goolam Hoosein, a merchant residing at Camateepoora, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing six gold and two silver buttons, valued Rs. 49, the property of his master. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Mr. B Farnham, the American Consul, residing at Greaves street, Fort, reported to the police on Wednesday that the drawer of a writing desk in his Office was opened with a duplicate key and Rs. 7 stolen therefrom. The money was afterwards found, upon enquiries made by the police, in one of the servants boxes, where, it is believed, it had been placed by some other servant of the complainant from malicious motives.

Soldier Deserters.—George Dairs and John Mackell, deserters from the F. Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Ahmeduuggur, were arrested on Wednesday by the police authorities at the Prince's Dock. One of the men was arrested on board the s. s. Cascapedia, and the other on the jetty at the east side of the Prince's Dock. The two men were in plain clothes, and having deserted their Battery on the 18th instant, came down to Bombay by Railway.

Music at the Gymkhana.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana to-day at 5-30 p.m.:—

Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela.
Valse	Elysium	Geo. Asch.
Cavatina	Clarionet Solo	Gasner.
Quadrille	Bon Jour	Zikoff.
Galop	Hick and Hook	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 5-45 p.m.:—

Quadrille	Roundabout	Williams.
Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Grand Selection	Crispino e La Comare	Ricci.
Valse	Alexandra	Gung'l.
Pavane	Conti	Vasseur.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Collision in the Harbour.—About 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the B I. S. N. Company's Water boat, in charge of Ahmed Burgay, serang, ran down a tonie which was conveying a passenger on board of a Cotia anchored off Malet Bunder. The two tonie men and the passenger were picked up and taken on board of two different Cotias. The serang of the water-boat, who had a jolly-boat in tow when the collision occurred, appears to have continued his course and rendered no assistance whatever to the men who were thrown into the water. The tonie was subsequently secured and righted by some callassees from the Cotias who witnessed the collision.

A Marketing Grievance.—With reference to a complaint regarding the sale of bad meat in the Crawford Market bazaar made in a letter signed "Housekeeper," Mr. Higgins, the market superintendent, writes:—"If Housekeeper (who seems not to be a stranger in Bombay), will kindly send her name and address to the undersigned with the name or number of the bazaar policeman, to whom the complaint was made or the servant to point him or the butcher out. 'Housekeeper's' complaint shall have every attention. It seems strange that Housekeeper did not send the meat to the Health Officer or to the Superintendent of Markets so that inquiries might have been prosecuted and action taken in the matter there and then."

Personating a Policeman.—Hema Kalkalia, a shoemaker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having on the 20th instant falsely personated a public servant by pretending that he was a policeman, and of doing and act under color of such office, thereby violating section 170 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused it appears, was in the habit of annoying rekiah drivers and extorting money from them when he found a rekiah standing on the public road after the bullocks had been unyoked at Sindhee street. He played the same game on Wednesday night when the matter was brought to the notice of the police, and he was arrested in the act of such personation. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Swindler.—Thuckee woman, residing in Nana Sunkersett's Waree, Girgaum, has reported to the police, that on Wednesday evening an acquaintance of hers, named Pandoo Choman, came to see her, when she gave him some food to eat. He told her that she was not looking well, and at his suggestion she went to have a bath. During her absence, he mixed up some rice and ashes, and on her return, he told her to go and leave this stuff of rice and ashes on the road. Before doing so she was enjoined to take off her ornaments, consisting of gold neck ornaments and two silver armlets, of the collective value of Rs. 146, which she did. Whilst she was away, Pandoo Chowan absconded, taking the ornaments with him. A search is being instituted by the police for the accused.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 19th January, was 407, being 23 less than the previous week, 44 less than in the week ending 20th January, 1885, and 2! less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 268 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 23·59 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 102 deaths from remmittent fever, being 7 less than in the previous week, and 8 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentry were last week 68,17, and 10 respectively, as compared with 68,20, and 18 in the same time last year.

The Attempted Cammateepoora Murder.—Abdool Currim Daulin was yesterday brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, with having, on the 30th November last, attempted to murder Nubibux Buckshi and Rajbi woman. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution. About four months ago the Woman Rajbi had been divorced from the accused, and since then she had been living with the man Nubibux Backshi in a house at Cammateepoora 8th Lane. The accused, in order to gratify his revenge against both the complainants, on the night in question rushed into the house and attempted to cut the woman's throat. Finding himself unsuccessful, he afterwerds inflicted a wound on the throat of Nubibux with a razor, and absconded to Cooria, where on the following night he was arrested in the disguise of a Gosai. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of several witnesses, formally committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Loss of a Watch.—The Kirkee Police brought up for hearing before the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, on Wednesday, a case in which a watch belonging to Richard Unwin, Corporal E-2, Royal Artillery, stationed in Kirkee, was lost under suspicious circumstances. Corporal Unwin states that he took the watch to accused, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, a watchmaker, carrying on business at Kirkee, to be regulated, and left it with him, the latter promising to return it next morning. When the owner, however, called for it, he could not get it, and since then it has not been returned to him, nor has he any idea what has become of it. The accused told him, he asserts, that the watch had been pawned for twelve annas to a Borah named Peeral, also of Kirkee, and that he would redeem and return it the next day. But, on calling again, the watch, which complainant states is worth sixty-five rupees, was not forthcoming, and so he reported the matter to the Kirkee police, who have laid the complaint before the Magistrate. The accused says that, scarcely had the Corporal left his shop, when he wanted twelve annas to pay a painter for some work, and as his wife was away from home, having gone to the City of Poona, taking away the keys with her, he asked one Ellis, an employé in the Kirkee Factory, to go over to Peeral, the Borah, and borrow twelve annas, which Ellis did accordingly. But the Borah refused to lend the money without security. This message was duly conveyed to the watchmaker, who having, as he avers, the Corporal's watch in his pocket, handed it over. The accused further states that, early next morning, he went for the watch, but the Borah was out, and several successive visits proved equally fruitless. Eventually, the Borah denied all knowledge of it. The Magistrate, Col. LaTouche, asked accused several searching questions, after he had made his deposition, such as whether he had a watch of his own; and on the accused replying in the affirmative, why he had not pawned that instead. He replied that it was locked up in a cupboard of which his wife had the key, and she was away from home. As the watch has not yet been produced, the Magistrate, after hearing the case in part, postponed it till Monday next, to enable the police to discover what has become of it.—*Deccan Herald.*

A BRUTAL ACT.

Dakoo Vitoba was charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan by Superintendent Brewin with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a woman named Abbai. It appeared that owing to continued ill-treatment by the accused the woman, his mistress, left him and went to live with a relation. For six weeks she stayed away from him though he daily pressed her to return. On Sunday, the 13th December, at mid-night, he went to the house where she was living and awoke her up, as she was sleeping on a box on her left side, by striking a match near her face. As she opened her eyes, the accused poured something on her face which appeared to her to be oil. The oil however, or whatever it was, completely blinded her and severely burnt her face and the skin which it touched. She called out that oil had been poured in her eye and the accused ran away. Information was given to the police, and the woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she remained six weeks. Mr. Brewin asked that as the act of the accused was a most dastardly one and the case was a serious one, it should be committed to the sessions. The woman had completely lost the sight of her eye. His worship said he would do so, as the conduct of the accused was most brutal. The woman gave her evidence and the case was adjourned, the accused being remanded to jail.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

The following statement was made before the Forest Commission at Kalyan on the 18th January:—Balwantrao Sakharam Rao Dehmukh, Maratha, aged 45, cultivator and money lender of Shirashi Taluka Murbad, said:—I am an Inamdar of Borsinghe. I am the Inamdars' elected member on the Taluka Board and the Government nominee on the District Board. I have been a member of the Taluka Local Board since its institution up to within three years of the new system. I also served for four or five years on the District Local Fund Committee. I have travelled about as a member of the Taluka Local Board on the Works Committee. I am also a member of the Works Committee of the Dristrict Board. I am Watandar Patil of Mal and Shiroshi and a sharer in the Deshumkhi Watan of Shiroshi Praut. I know the circumstances of Shiroshi Mahal well, as I have money dealings therein. It was formerly the custom of the people never to complain to Government without first going to the Deshmakh for advice. This custom no longer obtains, but still many people consult me as I am a sutidar and a money lender. I hold between 500 to 600 acres of kharip land in Murbad, Shahapur and Karjat, and pay from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1.700 Government assessment. I hold suti land in 13 villages of Murbad, including Mal and Shiroshi. I cultivate some of my own land in these two villages and sometimes in other villages. I hold about 2, 00 acres of Warkas with my kharip. My family was undivided between two and three years ago. Part of the 900 acres of warkas has still to be divided. 500 or 600 acres of warkas will remain as my share after division. In March 1874 an entry was made in the register of Shiroshi, Mal and Khed to this effect: "Government reserves the right to all trees except 'injaili.'" I understand by the words 'ingaili' all trees except teak; also there are entries against some unoccupied waste lands to the effect that certain mango and mhowra trees thereon are owned by private individuals. In 1880, I cut down 2 mango and 1 mhowra tree belonging to me in the gurcharan survey No. 232 and 1 mango and 1 mhowra in my occupied lands. These trees were all attached because cut without permission by the Forest Inspector. After about 5 months the attachment was raised. Similar cases occurred in Kalam Khande and Nandgaon. In the same year there were criminal prosecutions for cutting mango trees in the Gurcharan land of Shiravli, which resulted in the accused being discharged. We inferred that the cancellation of the sheras in village from No. 1 above alluded to, was due to a desire to remove obstacles to asserting the rights of Government to the trees. The list of fruit trees in gurcharan were prepared in 1862-63. These trees were planted by people in their own sindad lands, portions of which were included in the gurcharan. When the survey was introduced in 1859 60 the sindad land of many people was included in Gurcharan. Those who made petitions within 2 years got their lands entered in their names. Those who did not petition in time did not. As there were disputes, the fruit trees claimed by the people in the gurcharan were separately enumerated and entered in the owner's names. The erasure of the sheras was known to some well informed people who must have told others. I believe it created a feeling of insecurity regarding rights created by the survey settlement. Notwithstanding the entries in the lists of fruit trees of which I have given an extract, I was informed by the Collector in reply to a petition that I had no rights at all over these trees. A further petition was made subsequently to the Commissioner N. D. by Bapu Rao Korde and others on the same subject. The petitioners were told in reply that the inquiry made in 1862-63 did not confer on the people any proprietary right in the fruit trees, and that they could not therefore cut the trees down; but that they already had the usufruct of the trees as regards fruit. When I petitioned the Collector my enjoyment of my fruit trees in the gurcharan land as well as in my occupied land had been interfered with. The forest officials said the mhowra flowers in the gurcharan were Government property. In 1880 an order was given to the effect that as the village sites were the property of the state the trees growing on it were also Govt. property and that no one should cut trees in village sites. On the 15th December 1882 another order was issued explaining that the former order was not intended to apply to trees situated within compounds, but to trees on open places in the village sites. In Shiroshi there are about 50 to 60 houses of Shakurs and Katkaris. The Shakurs cultivate some of my land and other people's under maktas. Katkaris do not. These tribes get labour in fields for from 2½ to 3 months in the year. For the rest of the year they collect and sell forest produce. They also collect things for their own consumption. In 1880 4 Thakurs of Kochure were punished with 8 days, imprisonment each for cutting "tahal" for rab. I don't know what trees were lopped. The Thakurs are more in debt now than they were 20 years ago. The reasons are that before the survey they paid assessment on actual cultivation only. Owing to restrictions they dont get so much out of the forests as they did before. They are prevented from collecting and selling hirdas and from cutting green wood to sell for fuel. They get less for collecting mhowra flowers owing to the Forest and Abkari regulations. In the ghat villages they used to cultivate on the Dahli system. That has now been stopped for the last twenty years. I don't think that permission to dahli should again be given. I think they should have land at specially light rates of assessment and their customary privileges as to taking forest produce. Advances are not made to Thakurs, &c., against Mhowra collections or other forest produces. I had for the last six or seven years obtained my fuel supply by paying the prescribed fees for passes. No one else to my knowledge has paid for passes in Siroshi Mahal. They bring it from the jungles without passes, I don't, because I fear my reputation would suffer if I was caught so doing. People can buy fuel from Katkaris. They get from ½ to 1½ annas a head load. The most he can get for what he can carry per trip would be 1½ annas. Thakurs and Katkaris can in the season earn nine pies a day for collecting mhowra. I am the Inamdar of Gursinghe, the revenue of which is Rs. 450. There are about 100 acres of kharip. The survey is not introduced. There are about 20 to 25 holders of kharip land. The kharip only is entered in their names. No assessment is levied on the warkas cultivation. People have individual wahiwat in the warkas lands. Each kharip holding has attached to it warkas land both for cultivation and rab. If kharip is sold the warkas land goes with it. Kharip is not sold alone. The village land supply sufficient material for rab. I charge no fees to holders for the wood available for agricultural implements or for firewood. There are a few teak-trees from 200 to 400. I allow them to be pruned by the cultivators who utilize the loppings. The trees which are pruned grow straight; I think it improves the tree. The cultivator in my inam village prunes the teak-trees without supervision. If the holders in my village, want to cut any large tree they have to ask my permission, not otherwise. 5 or 6 years ago 10 large Mhowra trees were cut with my permission. They were attached by the Forest Department. After about three years I got the trees back and they were then useless except two. The trees were valued and I had to pay judi at 2 annas on the value. I think if a cultivator were to ask permission to cut large trees for his own use I should not as Inamdar charge him anything, because the cultivator protect's the trees and I wish him to be contented. There was a depôt for firewood and agricultural wood at Sheroshe. A few people did purchase rafters and building materials, but no ploughs were bought because the materia was bad and the price high. A few pieces fit for yokes were bought. Under the present system of Forest Administration a transfer of forest duties to village officers would make no change for the better. As things are the people cannot get along without committing theft, *i.e.* infringing rules, and the village officers could not enforce the restrictions. Even if full concessions were made the people would feel no security so long as the present forest subordinate establishment is maintained. The forest subordinates will make reports and concessions will be withdrawn. Government should divide the forest into two, should keep one portion for themselves and give full concessions in the other viz., the gurcharan shindad lands, &c., to the people. They will thus be able to supply their wants from other land and their occupied numbers, and will be encouraged also to preserve trees in occupied lands. I do not say that such division should be made village by village, but by forest inspection of village boundaries. The division should be effected in consultation with the people. The portion assigned to the villagers should not be under the control of the Forest Department. It might be placed under the control of the Local Boards or some similar agency.

By the Commission. In my inam village the ryots have no proprietory rights to timber trees in warkas lands. I mean teak, large ain trees, hedu, kalamb and other injaili trees. Moho and mango trees belong to the ryots, and they may take inferior wood for domestic and agricultural purposes. I should not interfere if ryots sold mango and moho trees, because they have planted them. I should object to their selling any other trees. Government stands in the same relation towards the ryots as regards trees in khalsa villages on unassessed lands, as I do as inamdar to the ryots of any inam village.

Statement of Murbad, witness No. III, taken before the Forest Commission at Kalyan on the 19th January 1886.

Gowa Dhavji Kengla, Thakur, age 60, of Mal, Taluka Murbad.

I hold land in Mal, both kharif and warkas for which I pay Rs. 9 to Government. There are about 200 Thakur houses in Mal. I am the head of the caste. Most of the Thakurs hold land and a few live by day labour. Last year we cut Tahal from gurcharan as usual. Afterwards the forest peon visited the village and estimated how many cart loads each man had taken from the size of the rab bed and the Tahal that was found spread. We were charged fees for the same. As we could not pay it, our utensils were attached by the Talati. The money is now being realised. The attachment was made in September last, and the pots were removed to the Patil's house. The pots are being returned as the amount of fee is paid. In the meantime we used to cook in earthen pots. The Tahal was cut from ain, bonda, dhavda, pangora and other trees. Fees were charged for the whole quantity of Tahal irrespective of its being of reserved or unreserved kinds of trees. We were told by the forest peon that we were not to cut any trees in gurcharan land. Thakur labourers find employment in fields for about two months in the year. We go to the forests of Talegaon and Phangloshi for karvi, fuel, &c. We take the produce to Jadai, Shelgaon and so for sale. We collect mowra flowers and fruit. We avoid the forest-man as much as possible, when caught we have to pay fee. There are five hamlets of Thakurs under mal. Each hamlet pays an annual bribe of Rs. 2 to the forest peon for allowing us facilities for cutting wood for building, &c. We have been paying this money for many years. I cannot say exactly how many. Three years ago, the Forest Inspector had sent for me. I informed him of what took place, he committed it to writing first and then burnt the paper. In addition to the money we have to supply the peon with grain. We use the cowdung collected in the monsoon for rab. Some of our cattle used to go to graze in kochri kooran. Last year the kooran was sold by auction, and the people of one of the hamlets had to pay Rs. 5 for their cattle (200 head). We require firewood for cooking as well as for warming ourselves. We cut wood in gurcharan contrary to orders, even at the risk of being imprisoned, because we could not do without it.

HIGH COURT.—January 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN STEVEDORES.

ALBION LISTER vs. FREDERICK W. HODGES AND ANOTHER.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,000 damages sustained by the plaintiff by the alleged wrongful and malicious acts of the defendants. Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendants.

The plaintiff and defendants were carrying on business as stevedores and general contractors under the name of Hodges, Lister and Company; and their partnership was to continue for one year from 12th May, 1884. On the 16th January, 1885, however, the plaintiff was dismissed from the partnership on the alleged ground that he had committed a breach of clause 10 of the agreement. Four days later, the defendants inserted an advertisement in one of the local daily newspapers, stating that the plaintiff was no longer a partner in the firm, which would thenceforth be carried on as F. W. Hodges and Company. The defendants subsequently spread reports derogatory to the plaintiff's reputation and business capabilities; and his reputation had thereby been greatly damaged. He therefore claimed Rs. 5,000 as damages and the costs of the suit.

The defendants, in their defence, stated that the plaintiff could not maintain the suit having regard to section 43 of the Code of Civil Procedure, inasmuch as the cause of action alleged in the plaint of a former suit had not been included in the present claim. Defendants denied that they had wrongfully dismissed the plaintiff, or that he had suffered any damages.

Mr. Lang, in opening the plaintiff's case, said that the reports spread regarding the plaintiff had reference to drunkenness and the taking of bribes. The advertisement published by the defendants had seriously injured plaintiff's prospects and reputation; and he was unable to get a license as a stevedore from the Superintendent of the Prince's Dock, who was very strict in giving such licenses to sober and respectable men. Attempts had been made to make it out that the plaintiff was addicted to drink. Mr. Connell, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, situated opposite the Prince's Dock, had been asked by the defendants to say that the plaintiff had been seen drunk on the premises, which Mr. Connell declined to do, as the plaintiff had never to his knowledge been under the influenced of liquor at the hotel.

The plaintiff was the fist witness called. He said he had been carrying on business as a stevedore in Bombay for the last three years; and in May, 1884, he joined the defendants as a partner. No reasons had been given him for his dismissal. He had not been guilty of any fraud in the partnership, nor intemperance or negligence of duty. Since his dismissal he had been unable to obtain employment as a stevedore although he had applied to the captains of several vessels.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.—In a former suit an affidavit was made by Mr. Nilin, also a stevedore, stating that witness had on one occasion used abusive and threatening language to the coolies on board a vessel; that he shook his fist at the captain; and that on another occasion, Mr. Nilin had to help witness into a buggy because he was very intoxicated. These allegations of the affidavit were untrue. It was not true that witness had been turned out from the steam-ship Atrato for being insolent to the captain and officers of the vessel. He had finished unloading and loading the vessel, and there was some disagreeableness on board, but there was always some disagreeableness, more or less, on boards hips on account of the officers all wanting to have their own way as soon as the captain went ashore.

The examination of other witnesses was proceeded with.

ANOTHER NEGLECTED INDUSTRY.

Dr. E. Bonavia writes in the Allahabad paper:—In the *Pioneer* of 23rd November, 1885, page 5, I read that in 1881-82, out of a total quantity of 993,176 tons of wheat exported from India, Italy took 17,966 tons. In 1882-83, out of 737,220 tons, she took 8,800 tons. In 1883-84, out of 1,047824 tons, she took 22,270 tons, and in 1884-85, out of 792,714 tons, she took 35,045 tons, so that the exports of Indian wheats to Italy have nearly doubled in four years. There can hardly be a doubt that the Italians have found the hard Indian wheats—rich in gluten eminently suited to the manufacture of macaroni and other Italian pastes. Just observe now how we in India obtain our macaroni—an article of diet which is much prized by all who have eaten it, but which is now used only like "bonbons," on account of its prohibitive price. The Indian wheats first go to Italy, and some of them, either in Naples or Genoa, are then ground, sifted, and manufactured into macaroni. Then they are shipped as macaroni to England and France, boxed in this or wrapped in small paper parcels, and sent back to us as tins or packets of macaroni. The result of the Indian wheat's travels to the seaport, its voyage across the seas, its perambulation in Europe passing through three or four hands, and its return journey to India is that we get tinned macaroni—Fabbrica De Barbieri—nervi—expressly prepared for Crosse and Blackwell at Rs. 2 for a 2lb. tin. That is the price I paid for it the other day in the shops. Other English firms also send us tinned macaroni at equally absurd prices. That which comes from France is made up in long blue paper packets, and bears the label of "Groult Jne, Paris—Macaroni grass de Naples." The latter, I think, is the best, but, if I mistake not, also the dearest. Last year I bought a tin of macaroni of another firm, also at an absurd price, and, in boiling, the paste turned black. The difference between the superior and inferior kinds of Italians paste is that the more you boil the former the whiter they become, while the latter turn darker the more they are cooked, probably in the same way that brown bread turns dark by baking. No one will probably deny that the Italians, rich and poor, live largely on macaroni; therefore the inference is that this article of diet can be manufactured and retailed at a comparatively low price, probably at a few pence per pound, while we are forced to pay for the imported article one rupee per lb. The new industry which I now suggest is a macaroni factory, which would work up our macaroni wheats on the spot where they are grown, either in Oudh or in the Punjaub. The advantages are obvious. The carriage to the seaports, the voyage to Europe, the perambulation over Europe, and probably the cost of tin boxes and the return journey to the Indian shops with other expenses would be saved, and for the dear labour of Italy would be substituted, the cheap labour of India. In addition the bran a very nutritious cattle-food would remain in the country. Then we might hope to get our macaroni at about 4 annas or less per pound. At present a dish of macaroni is a luxury that only the rich can afford. If this article could be produced cheaply in India, all the European troops might be able to have it two or three times a week, instead of their monotonous and perpetual meat diet, winter and summer. All the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population and the Christian population of South India would use it, and probably, if Mahomedan workmen were employed in the factories, the whole Mahomedan population of India would also eventually use it in the same way that many of them now use European fashioned bread (*double roti*, as they call it) made by Mahomedan bakers. It will thus be seen that the probable field of consumption is not at all small, if this article could be produced in India at a low price. There might, perhaps, be room for more than one factory.

This is not all. Macaroni and other Italian pastes, if properly dried, will keep a long time, and if sufficiently cheap would, no doubt, soon become an article of war provisions. For immediate use it does not appear that tin cases are necessary for macaroni. That imported from Paris is simply wrapped in thick blue paper. I kept macaroni in these papers all through last rains without their in the least spoiling. No doubt the Indian paper mills would be able to manufacture a cheap thick suitable wrapping paper. With macaroni might be associated the manufacture of "semolina," which is only a superior sort of "soojee"—an article highly nutritious, and suitable not only for making superior bread, but also as an article of war provisions for thickening soups and broths, and for making camp bread. Finally, in the same factory might be set up the manufacture of biscuits, which are also now imported at ruinous prices; a good and cheap war biscuit is, I should say, much needed in India for European troops. If a macaroni factory were started in India, where it is presumed the hard wheats are well suited to its manufacture, Australia, the Cape, and all Eastern markets might get their supplies of this article from India. To sum up, the advantages would appear to be cheap macaroni for all Indian and Eastern consumers; cheap and plentiful semoline and biscuits—bran for cattle, sheep, and poultry; a profitable investment for capital; and a new industry for the labour of this country. All that would appear needful are capital, and a couple of Italian macaroni makers as foremen. Either Lucknow, Cawnpore, or Lahore, the centres of the wheat-growing districts, would be suitable places for factories. There the hot weather and winter are admirable seasons for drying the paste without artificial heat. Wire-gauze door and window fittings would be required to keep out the flies and to ensure general cleanliness.

THE SITUATION IN BURMA.

The following extract from a private letter is published in an up-country paper:

As to the origin of the war, it appears to have been pushed on by Lord Dufferin and the Home Government to counteract and upset French intrigues at Mandalay, which were being carried on in a very barefaced way, and which, if unchecked, would have left the control of Upper Burma in the hands of the French. That was, of course, intolerable, and from the moment the Thanget Woon left for Paris with a treaty in his pocket the fate of Theebaw was sealed. The Bombay Burma Corporation's affair happened very opportunely to serve as a stalking-horse, and it did well enough, for there could not have been a clearer case of attempt at extortion. The King wanted money, and tried at first to borrow it from the Corporation. They had advanced enough already and declined to give more. Then a false charge was trumped up, and judgment given against the Corporation by the *Hlotdau* without even the semblance of a trial. A fine of 23 lakhs was imposed, and confiscation of the Corporation's leases and property threatened in default of payment. The French aggravated the matter by offering to take up the Corporation's leases if they were forfeited.

The ultimatum was then sent, and from the tone of that document it was clear that war was intended. The Burmese, judging by former experiences of our bluster and vacillation, thought it mere *brutum fulmen*, and tried to temporise. They were surprised to find us in earnest, and were quite unprepared to resist the large force which was sent against them. Mandalay surrendered within a fortnight after the expedition started from Thayetmyo, and a week later Theebaw was in Rangoon.

Mr. Bernard was opposed to conceive measures all along, and was never anything but an unwilling instrument in the hands of Lord Dufferin.

We have had some very funny reports about the management of the expedition. There was very little fighting, yet it seems to have been enough to shake people's faith in the courage of the Madras troops. If their conduct has not been misrepresented, they are hardly the right sort of stuff to send to oppose the Russians, and I hope that a searching inquiry will be made into the whole affair, that the truth may be known at head-quarters. There are so many vested interests concerned, however, that I fear there is only too strong a disposition to gloss over what might lead to unpleasant consequences to many dear old gentlemen who enjoy fine military titles and emoluments in a rather effete institution.

January 2nd.—I had written so far when I was interrupted and had to put this letter aside to attend to more pressing affairs. In the meantime a great event has occurred, viz., the proclamation of the annexation of Upper Burma. The usual parade of troops was held yesterday morning on the maidan and the proclamation was read to the men, while at the same time a *Gazette Extraordinary* was circulated in cantonments. The intentions of Government had been kept profoundly secret, so much so that even Colonel Street, the Commissioner of Pegu, knew nothing until Mr. Ireland, returning from the maidan, told him what had happened.

The general public here, both European and native, evince the greatest satisfaction at the turn affairs have taken. An old Burman, who was a young man before the English took Rangoon in 1852 said to me to-day: "We are all better off than we were before the English came. Formerly I could not wear a silk goung-boung, I had to be satisfied with a poor cotton one. We could then only get Rs. 10 for a hundred baskets of paddy, and now we get Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 for the same quantity. What does it matter to us who rules the country, so long as we can live comfortably and at peace." I think that this man fairly expressed the general opinion prevailing among his fellow-countrymen.

The Chinese and natives of India are delighted, and look forward to a good time all round. For my own part I am sure the right thing had been done. I do not believe that we shall see any very sudden increase of trade and prosperity, but that after time is allowed for the country to settle down, say in a year or two we shall she a general revival of confidence, and a steady growth of trade which will make Burma the most prosperous province of India. A rich and fertile country like this under a firm and just rule, will be sure to attract population from abroad, and what is now most needed here is plenty of hands to draw from the soil the riches which it contains. My own idea is that besides the natural increase of the existing population we shall see a large immigation of Chinese, not only overland from Yunan, but also by sea, from Quangtung and Fokien. We have already ready numbers of people established in Lower Burma from the latter provinces, and they will assuredly induce their friends in China to follow in their footsteps. The Chinese Burmese being cognate peoples, intermarry freely, with the happiest results for the Burmese women who take Chinese husbands. The children of such unions habitually speak and read and write Burmese, so the result may be the absorption of the Burmese race by the Chinese, but the maintenance of the Burmese language and literature in the land. I often meet with Chinese born in Burma who cannot speak Chinese to any extent, and who have no idea of Chinese literature, but are quite at home in the Burmese language and writing.

With a larger population and good government Upper Burma will become the source of a large export trade. There is plenty of room for development in the production of cotton, wheat, gram, peas, beans, cutch, India-rubber, and hides. Teak-wood is already largely exported, and it may be undesirable to cut this down too freely. There are grazing grounds capable of feeding immense herds of cattle, and with free trade in cattle, prices will advance and breeding will be stimulated. While the embargo upon the export of cattle from Upper Burma existed, there was no inducement to breed them. Animals which could be bought there, for Rs. 15 each or less would fetch Rs. 30 to 60 each in British Burma. Free trade will equalise prices and benefit both provinces. Of course some time will be required to allow the laws governing supply and demand to work out their effects, but when once the restrictions which have checked their action are removed, the results will soon begin to develope.

The trade with S. W. China will also be greatly encouraged by the establishment of British rule in Upper Burma. The first thing to do will be to encourage a friendly feeling on the part of the Kachyens and other tribes occupying the border land of Yunan. Hitherto the hostility and oppression of the Burmese have made them difficult to deal with, but I believe that when they are assured of proper treatment, when they come down from the hills, they will soon reciprocate by ceasing to interfere with the caravans passing to and from China, and they will be glad to profit by the sale of their hill produce.

The route for trade with China will, I believe, be *viâ* Bhamo as hitherto. That is a very ancient trade route, and when the road is made secure, the trade will surely flow through it with increasing volume. For my part, I believe more in this route than in that proposed by Mr. Colquhoun through Siam. There is, however, room for both. One need not in the least interfere with the other, but as the Bhamo route now goes through British territory all the way to the Chinese frontier, that is the one to which our energies ought more immediately to be directed. I believe our new possession will yield really substantial commercial benefits all round, and though at first the progress may be too slow to satisfy everybody, a very few years will prove that the annexation of Theebaw's late kingdom is a good thing in all ways. It will release a people from slavery. It will greatly develope trade, and it will make of Rangoon one of the greatest commercial cities in the world.

In the meantime, however, mnch will have to be done. The present state of both Upper and Lower Burma is far from tranquil. In Upper Burma, the foolish dispersal of Theebaw's troops, many of them with arms in their hands, has led to much dacoity, which might have been checked by more prudent measures in dealing with the native soldiery, and by a prompter announcement of the intentions of Government as to annexation. The uncertainty as to the fate of the country has made many hold back, who would have boldly espoused our cause, if they had not dreaded being handed back to some Burmese ruler, who would make them pay dearly for showing sympathy for the English.

At Mandalay, things have not improved. Up to latest advices, dacoity was increasing all over the country. The whole of the large force which formed the expedition will be required to keep order in the country. Several Europeans have been murdered lately, and the steamers are being fired at by dacoits, as they pass up and down the river. In Lower Burma we are hardly better off. The whole country between Sittang, Pegu, and Toungboo is in disorder. The towns of Sittang and Kyeikto have been burned. Shoaygyeen has been attacked, but the dacoits were repulsed by the military, who had only just reached the place in time. That one has been attacked, and Tounghoo has asked for re-inforcements which can hardly be spared. The gaols are crammed everywhere. In the Rangoon Central Gaol there are now nearly 4,000 prisoners, and at the same time the garrison is depleted to a point which will bear no further calls for men. There are now only about 400 men in the barracks.

The condition of the country is deplorable, and is fast getting dangerous. The harvesting of the paddy is being neglected in many places. Cultivators are leaving their farms and fleeing to places of safety. Even where work can be carried on in safety, there is a deficiency of hands for reaping, as the usual supply of labour from the upper country has not come down owing to the war. It is feared that much grain will be lost from being left too long standing. The Burmese police have proved utterly useless except to increase the panic. They invariably flee from the dacoits, and in some cases they have disappeared and taken their arms with them. The Burmese Magistrates (Myeokes) have proved as craven and as worthless as the police. The policy of Mr. Bernard is bearing bitter fruit in this country, and it will take months or longer to restore confidence in the Government and peace among the people.

Many people are wondering how it is that the direction of affairs during Mr. Bernard's absence has been left in the hands of a junior man, while old and experienced officers, like Colonel Street, the Commissioner of Pegu, and others of equally long standing have been passed over.

The Viceroy is expected here about the end of January, and I fear he will find things in a pretty mess. The Chamber of Commerce are hammering away at Government as usual, and all who have the good of the country at heart, view with disgust the result of a policy, which has denuded the country districts of efficient European supervision and placed them at the mercy of dacoits and rebels, who laugh at the native police and the incompetent Burmese youths, who have been thrust into official positions for which they are morally and physically unfit. While offering these views as my own, I may safely say that they are shared by most people here, whether official or non-official.

* The courts are in a fearful state of arrears, worse than ever before. The whole country is in a mess, and hardly any official is at his own post.

BENGAL.

Dinner to Mr. Keswick.—Mr. Keswick is about to leave India shortly, and a number of his friends purpose to entertain him at dinner on the 10th proximo. A Committee, chiefly consisting of personal friends, has been formed to carry out the object. The following gentlemen constitute it:—President—Hon'ble Mr. D. Cruickshank. Members—Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. F. McDonnell, V. C.; Hon'ble Mr. G. H. P. Evans; Hon'ble Mr. R. Steel; Hon'ble Mr. G. C. Paul; Hon'ble Mr. G. Irving; Lord W. de la P. Beresford, V.C., C.I.E.; H. L. Harrison, Esq.; J. Lambert, Esq., C.I.E.; C. H. Moore, Esq.; R. Miller, Esq.; F. B. Peacock, Esq.; R. Hardie, Esq.; A. Simson, Esq.; J. P. Thomas, Esq.; J. O'B. Saunders, Esq.; Colin Smith, Esq.; R. L. Upton, Esq.; J. G. Apcar, Esq.; W. Bleeck, Esq.; F. C. Barnes, Esq.; Frank Whitney, Esq.; and C. F. Larmour, Esq.; Secretary—H. R. McInnes, Esq.; Treasurer—S. E. J. Clarke, Esq. The object of the dinner is not in any sense political or connected with any party movement, but simply to recognise the worth of a worthy man who has lived and worked in the city in various ways, and won esteem that his friends wish to testify.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

The Revenue of Travancore.—The public will be both gratified and amazed to hear that the year ending 1884 85 shows the revenue of Travancore to have attained the enormous figure of 68 lakhs of rupees. This achievement is unprecedented in the history of Travancore, and cannot fail to evoke general admiration of the financial genius, which has been mainly instrumental in effecting such a triumphant success. The hon'ble V Ramiengar, through good report and evil report, has gone on his way seriously marking the sources of revenue, which were most elastic, and has worked them with such a magical influence as to attain a result, which it has not fallen to the lot of any Minister or financier connected with Travancore to contemplate. The reign of the present Maharajah has opened under the most brilliant financial auspices, and we predict that, before his Highness is long in the thirties, he will be called upon by the Queen-Empress to submit himself to receive the highest honour which the Crown can confer upon a Native Princes.—*Western Star*

N.-W. PROVINCES.

The Lady Dufferin Fund.—At a meeting of native gentlemen convened at Amritsar by Colonel T. M. Lang, speeches were made in support of the scheme, and the following subscriptions were collected:—Sardar Bukshih Sindh, Rs. 600; Raja Narendar Singh, Rs. 600; Lalla Sobba Ram, Rs. 500; Khan Mahomed Shah, Rs 500; Lalla Faquir Chand and Kishen Chand, Rs 500; Lalla Gagar Mull and Ishar Das, Rs 500; Lalla Dholan Das, Rs 500; Lalla Sant Ram, Rs 500; Rai Kalian Singh, Rs, 250; Lalla Leila Ram, Rs 125; Sheikh Allah Buksh, Rs 125; Nawab Nusur-ud-din, Rs 100; Sardar Man Singh, Rs 100; Lalla Prub Dyal, Rs 100; Mian Assadulla, Rs 50; Lalla Kurm Chand, Rs 50; and Lalla Kuljus Rai, Rs. 50 Various minor sums, aggregating in all to over Rs 5,500, were also received and annual payment of Rs 60 promised,

DO THE IRISH REALLY DESIRE HOME RULE?

Mr. Michael Davitt replies to this question which Lord Cowper asked in a letter to the *Times* the other day, and answered in the negative. Mr. Davitt writes:—

Whence the facts of the information which support or justify such a conclusion? Let me suppose that in the recent appeal to the constituencies of Great Britain, there had been no more definite party programme put before the electors than "Tory or Liberal," "Salisbury or Gladstone." Allow me to further imagine the results to be the return of 447 Liberals and 120 Tories. Would Lord Cowper contend, in the face of such figures, that the votes of England, Scotland, and Wales "did not really desire Mr. Gladstone"? With figures equally as emphatic before him—for it is in this proportion that the Home Rule and Unionist members so in Ireland—he declares the Irish people do not want what they have elected now stand overwhelming a majority of their representatives to demand. Had the land reform programme of the land league remained before the Irish electors up to and during the general election, there would be good grounds for your contention that the tenant-farmers voted more for the abolition of rent than for that of Dublin Castle. It is well-known, however, that shortly after the dissolution of the late Parliament Mr. Parnell put his "one-plank platform of national self-government before the country, declaring he would stand or fall in the reformed Parliament on this single issue. The addresses of the Unionist candidates who polled their thirties, seventies, and hundreds of votes against the thousands given to the Home Rulers attest the true character of the issue which was put before the electors. In every single instance the voters were appealled to in the interests of the Act of Union and against separation, with 85 Home Rulers and 18 Unionists as an answer from the constituencies. Even from Ulster, the stronghold of Unionism, a majority has been returned in favour of Home Rule. Lord Cowper once boasted of having "driven discontent under the surface" in Ireland. It will require something more than his lordship's *ipse dixit* to treat the above facts of the recent elections in Ireland in a similar manner. But an explanation has been vouchsafed in the *Times* by defeated Unionists of the great success of the followers of Mr. Parnell. "The terrorism of the National League and the intimidation of the priests" did it all. This somewhat contradicts Lord Cowper's theory about "no rent" being responsible for the Nationalist successes. Is not all this puerile or ridiculous? In reading the letters which have recently been published by you against the concession of a Home Rule constitution one is forcibly reminded of Sydney Smith's saying—"When Ireland is mentioned, Englishmen take leave of their senses."

Lord Rossmore writes a letter to the newspapers, in which he asserts that England is again to blame for Irish discontent; not this time through cruelty but cowardice.

The Gladstone England to-day, beaten as it was out of South Africa by a handful of half civilized Boers, is not the England to set the world awondering that Ireland should also seek to put her aside, the only difference being the greater cowardice of the Irish mode of warfare. What does Ireland want? Independence? Nonsense, go deeper to the root at once! She wants the total removal from her shores of every Protestant. This they know is only to be done by the spoliation of everything orderly and respectable. They are just polite enough still to want the landlords to go out first, *noblesse oblige*; the rest will soon follow; and then, the rebels will have their pretty green globe all to themselves, fighting and all. What, then is to be done by England to quiet Ireland? First, she had better rouse herself, for she is very drowsy, and, if she succeeds, disfranchise Ireland at once by a coalition of every honest and patriotic Liberal and Conservative that can possibly be got together. Say to Ireland, "Enough! you must be treated like a naughty spoiled child, you have had too much holiday, your play disgusts me, it is nothing but blood and fire: go to bed." There, are, I am told, statesmen who would do something like this, if they dared, and why daren't they? Because of their party and their party's love of power. Who can deny, thanks mainly to Mr. Gladstone, that party Government and insane love of power is the curse of Great Britain? Do away with it, and Ireland, I vouch, would soon be beneficially legislated for, and become a happy, prosperous country, with only a little row here and there, when they were quite too full of blood and prosperity? prosperous Ireland would dispense with the carrion-agitators who live on the scanty fat of a learn land. . . . . To Englishmen, then, I would say "Disfranshise Ireland;" but if you are too frightened of the probable outcry of the handful of Radicals returned to Parliament to do so, then, for goodness' sake give us two Home Rules in Ireland any way, and as many more in Scotland and Wales as they may demand. Every sane man in Ireland well knows that if a Parliament be granted to Dublin, Belfast must sooner or later have one too. There is no use in the lion playing the sick sheep any longer. He must either roar to Ireland, "You shall be disfranchised till you are sensible again," or bleat, "I am very ill and weak; please leave me alone; take what you want both of you." And, cowardly as the last sounds, it would be less dirty than forcing a civil war on this truly unfortunate country.

DEATH OF SIR WALTER MEDHURST.

Within the last few days, one of the few remaining members of the consular service in China, who date the commencement of their career from the close of the first war with that country in 1842, has passed away. We learn with regret that Sir Walter Medhurst died at Torquay on the 26th inst., from an apoplectic seizure, to which he succumbed in three days. He had retired from active service in January, 1877, after 37 years of continuous labour in the trying climate of China, having begun as a mere youth in the Chinese Secretary's office in 1840, in the early days of our first struggle with the Celestial Empire, which only terminated on the Treaty of Nankin in August, 1842. The important results that followed this treaty made it one of the most notable events in the history of the Western World's relations with China. It opened the gates of the most exclusive of the Eastern Empires to all Western nations without distinction, and has led to a development of trade with this country far exceeding the most sanguine expections. Among other consequences, the opening of five treaty ports involved the formation of special Consular establishments of large requirements and attributes, judicial and administrative, than had previously been exercised by officers of consular rank, and especial among these requirements was a knowledge of the Chinese language. This in the first instance could only be met by the appointment of interpreters, and Mr. Medhurst at that time had made such progress in his study of Chinese, colloquial and written under Mr. Morrison, the Chinese Secretary, that he was one of of the first to become eligible for appointment to the responsible office of Consular interpreter, contemporaneously with an equally young and promising candidate and colleague—the late Sir Harry Parkes. From that date, after having been attached to Sir Henry Pottinger's mission, and having been also at different periods with our garrisons and troops in the field, he was appointed, in October, 1843, interpreter at Shanghai, where Captain (now Sir George) Balfour was the first Consul. From that date to the end of his service, he was actively employed as Vice-Consul and Consul at several ports in succession, rendering valuable service in all, and from 1850 to 1853 he acted as Secretary and Registrar to the Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade. In all this varied career, Sir Walter Medhurst was specially distinguished by his fluency and command of the Chinese language no less than by a natural suavity of manner and evenness of temper under the most trying circumstances, which won upon Chinese officials and subjects of all ranks to a degree that not only gave him great influence, but rendered him one of the most successful of interpreters. As Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, where the most numerous and important of the foreign communities reside and the larger interests are at stake, his services were so fully appreciated that on his retiring, the whole foreign community joined in testifying their sense of his merits and their regret at his loss by presenting him with a service of plate. Her Majesty's Government were not less ready to acknowledge their approval and satisfaction, as testified by the honour of knighthood conferred upon him on his return to England in March, 1877. Few officers in that division of the Consular service—which has been made special in view of the important functions they are called upon to exercise, a knowledge of Chinese being now considered indispensable—have rendered better service to their country, although three among the number have passed from the Consular to the Diplomatic service and become Ministers Plenipotentiary at Pekin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Waverly, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, sails to-day for Havre via Canal with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 42 deck.

The steam-ship Deepdale, 1,715 tons, Captain J G Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (19th Dec) with a cargo of 2,377 tons, coal; she is consigned to Messrs Beyts and Craig.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, sails to-day for K, Coasts and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Bishop, Mrs Strahan and infant and 62 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Knight Errant, 2,582 tons, Captain J E MacGill, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from New Castle 22nd December with a cargo of 3,580 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The Hall Line steam-ship Merton Hall, 2,646 tons, Captain C Barnes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (25th Dec) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Mr and Mrs J Small, Miss Small, Mr Hodder and Miss Scollard.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
20	Kt. Errant (s)	McGill	New Castle, Dec. 22.
21	Merton Hall (s)	Barnes	Liverpool, Dec 25.
	Deepdale (s)	Sharp	Sunderland, Dec. 19.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Burmah, Mitchell, K. Coasts and Kurrachee.
" Waverly, Calvert, Havre via Canal.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peshw , for Coast and Calcutta.
" County of Salop, for Dunkirk.
" Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.
" Niagara, for Trieste and Venice.
Hiate Futtey Issilamo, for Mozambique and Quilmann.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
17	Madura (s)	Penfound	Bombay, Dec. 24.
	Jumna	Moss	London, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 17.—Steamer Patna.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 21.

From London.

Joseph Arbib s—20 drums and 3 cases varnish of sorts and dye colour, T Farjoolabhoy.
Peshawar s—3 cases printed books Cooper Madon and Co; 57 cases aniline dye, Gopa jee Mooljee; 30 cases English printed books, Thacker and Co; 5 cases aniline dye, T Tu uckchund.
Verona s—10 cases oilmanstores, confectionery, &c. H V Haji Jackeria; 6 cases aniline dye, T M Tazkhanji; 3 cases stout, D Cawasjee; 14 cases champagne, the H S R By Yacht Club; 158 cases liqueurs, Phillips.
Thames s—12 cases provision, hams and bacon, L M Marker.
Lalpoora s—9 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s—50 cases brandy, D P Batha.

From Glasgow.

Persia s—150 barrels roll sulphur, Hemraj Khimjee.

From Liverpool.

Persia s—15 cases clocks E Heptoola.
Aston Hall s—3 hogsheads port, D Cawasjee.
Clan Forbes s—66 barrels alum, Bombay Dyeing and Mg Co; 50 drums caustic soda, Heptoola Shaikh Adam and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—January 19.

Stanton, Col, Bl R E, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—January 21.

Wetherall, Capt, By, Mily Staff, on duty, to Rajkote.
Stanton, Col, Bl R E, on duty, to Goontacute.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday the 23rd instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m. and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount, on applying after parade to the Instructors. It is expected that all members will do their utmost to be present.

The following movements will be practised on Saturday. Section 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 26, 29 and 32, part III Field Exercise book, 1884.

There will be a Class of Instruction for Certificates on Friday the 22nd instant, at 7-30 p.m., at Head-quarters.

There will be a meeting of the sub-committee to consider the subject of clothing, at 5-30 p.m. on Monday next the 25th instant, at Qr.-Mr. Soundy's.

The range at Cooria will be reserved for the B V Rifle Association Meeting from the 28th January to the 6th February inclusive. In consequence of the Instructors being required on the Ranges, there will be no morning or evening parades between the above-mentioned dates. An officer on duty being required on the Range each day, it is requested that officers willing to perform this duty will send in their names to Head-Quarters as soon as possible.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

IN imports we have had a quiet steady business passing during the week, if anything rather under the usual average for the time of year; but in exports the volume of trade has been very limited, dull markets in Europe, unsettled exchange, and light supplies of produce having all been against exporters. Homeward freights from an owner's point of view have gone from bad to worse, steamers on the berth finding great difficulty in obtaining cargo even at such rates as 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. for Wheat to Liverpool and London, and 16s. 3d. per ton for Cotton. Forward there is next to nothing doing in the shape of chartering, as owners wont fix their vessels at anything in the neighbourhood of current rates, while shippers have no inducement to make engagements in face of the difficulty they have in selling produce at home, and the less favourable crop accounts which have been coming in from the districts of late. This latter feature is disappointing after the encouraging reports we had previously, but we fear the information is too reliable to be gainsaid. The recent cloudy weather has been against Cotton, and detailed advices from the leading agricultural centres show that the growing crops of Wheat and Seeds are to say the least irregular. The ultimate result may not perhaps be very much below the average, but the difference to the country between that and the exceptional yield which we had in prospect at one time will be considerable, and may exercise an additional adverse influence on the future of freights and exchange.

MONEY.—A slightly firmer feeling is beginning to make its appearance in the market, but so far it is only as regards future business, not ready. For short loans the rate with the Presidency Bank is still 4 per cent. on Government Paper and outside 2 per cent., but 2 months bills on Calcutta have advanced to the equivalent of 6 per cent. per annum. The last weekly return of the Bank of Bombay showed a decrease of 14¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance which stands at 181¼ lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling rates have fluctuated materially every day since last mail left. When writing a week ago we quoted Bank Bills at 1s. 5⅞d. for demand and three months' Credits at 1s. 6⅛d., with an upward tendency. On mail-day with Bar Silver reported dearer in London and firmer telegrams from Calcutta an advance of 1-16d. was established in Bank Bills and 1-32d. to 1-16d. in private paper. Saturday for similar reasons brought another advance of 1-16d., and on Monday a somwhat hesitating rise of 1-32d. took place. On Tuesday, however, the turning point was reached. With Silver quoted at 47d. per oz. in London the market opened to an advance of 1-16d., demand Bank Bills being negotiated at 1s. 6-32d. ready and 1s. 6⅛d. for April-May. These figures attracted remitters, and the anxiety they showed to buy both ready and forward while private bills at the same time were exceedingly scarce, induced a sharp and decided reaction under the influence of which the previous rise was lost. The downward movement continued on Wednesday when rates gave way quite 3-32d., and to-day although Government obtained the comparatively high figure of 1s. 6d. for 19 lakhs of Council drafts at yesterday's weekly biddings the market is practically if not quotably 1-32d. easier. The following are closing rates this afternoon for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 29-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.	„
Do.	4 „	1s. 6⅛d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 6 3-16d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 6 5-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 6 5-16d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 6 3-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 6 11-32d.	„
France	3 „	1·91½	„
Do.	6 „	1·92¾	

A large business has been done during the week, larger in fact than for some months past. To begin with a considerable amount of private paper was placed, but as rates advanced sellers withdrew and Bank Bills were the chief business. As transactions are now worked, it is difficult to estimate the total amount negotiated with any approach to certainty, but it must have been large, and when we take into account that Council drafts to the extent of 62¾ lakhs had been bought during the week ending on Tuesday, and that shipments of Silver for this port to the extent of £160,000 are advised, it is evident that the Banks must have placed themselves very heavily in funds within the past ten days. Possibly a considerable proportion may be in provision for previous purchases, and dull as the market looks at the moment it is quite on the cards that they may be able to put any surplus funds to profitable use at no very distant date. Our export movements must assume larger proportions from day to day, and the telegrams from America may at any moment furnish cause for another recovery.

The imports of the precious metals into Bombay during the past week have been 3 lakhs of Gold and 29¼ lakhs of Silver. The position of Silver in the Mint as shown in the *Government Gazette* published to-day is as follows:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 11th Jan. 1886...	49,58,437
Silver received during the week...	15,14,908
	64,73,345
New Coin paid during the week...	9,00,017
	55,73,328
Silver belonging to private individuals...	35,27,107
	91,00,435
Lost week...	89,15,454

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A steady demand has prevailed for paper this week, and a considerable business has resulted at steadily hardening rates. Fours for Cash have improved from Rs. 97½ to Rs. 97 11-16, and for future delivery from Rs. 97 5-16 to Rs. 97½, March being quoted to-day at Rs. 97⅝. In Fours-and-a-half the improvement has been from Rs. 98¾ to par at which there have been buyers but few sellers for the past two or three days. Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds have advanced from Rs. 98¾ to par, and Port Trust Bonds are firmer at Rs. 91.

SHARES.—A dull and generally a weaker tone has characterised the market latterly, and with a few notable exceptions quotations where changed at all have gone in buyers' favour. In *Banks* there is no movement to record. *Press* Companies have been in less favour again, a decline of Rs. 5 having taken place in Bombay, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 17½ in Barars and Rs. 20 in New Indian. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* have been weak, although for no very apparent cause. We notice a fall during the week of Rs. 40 in Narrayen, Rs. 30 in Bombay United, Rs. 25 in Dhurrumsey and Mahalukshmi, Rs. 20 in Gordon and Great Eastern, and Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in most other concerns. Under the circumstances it is in somewhat striking contrast to find that the shares of a new spinning mill brought out within the past week by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. have been applied for several times over and were already quoted at a premium before allotment. In the *Miscellaneous* list we observe a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burmah Trading, Bombay Ice Companies' shares are Re. 1 higher, and Port Cannings have improved Rs. 5. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced to Rs. 700, at which there are buyers.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand on the spot has quietened down considerably, and from the bazaar the clearances are not estimated at more than about 3,000 packages for the week. Prices, owing to the temporary recovery in exchange and an increase in stocks, have weakened slightly, staple cloths such as 7 lb. and 8¼ lb. Shirtings being one anna per piece lower. To arrive some business was rendered possible in the early part of the week by the rise in the value of the Rupee, but the reaction has put a stop to operations for the time being, and dealers seem disposed to operate very warily.

Local-made Goods are still comparatively firm owing to light stocks, and prices for them have not given way at all.

TWIST.—The enquiry for imported Yarns has been very slack, and to do business we should call Grey Yarns quite ⅛ possibly ¼ anna lower. Local Spinnings are also in light request, the China demand being checked at present by the adverse movement in Exchange.

METALS.—*Copper* has undergone a fall of Ans. 12 to Re. 1 per cwt., Braziers being down now to Rs. 32 for cases, Rs. 31-12 per cwt. for bundles. *Yellow Metal* has given way to about the same extent, Braziers being quoted at Rs. 27-6 in cases, Rs. 27 per cwt. in bundles. *Iron* is quiet at slightly easier rates for English Bars, but Re. 1 per candy higher for Swedish.

COALS.—The position of freights homeward is naturally strengthening outward rates with the result that sellers are not pressing business very keenly while buyers decline to pay any advance. We quote Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 15, Cardiff Rs. 15½ per ton alongside to arrive.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although the Liverpool telegrams as a general rule have been fairly steady in tone, more particularly for Surats, the demand from the home side has not been at all active, and we have had dull dragging markets throughout the week at weakening prices, our quotations, as given below, showing a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Arrivals, it will be observed, are increasing, particularly of Omras and Bengals, but exports are not keeping pace with them, and stocks on the Green are steadily accumulating. For this month's shipment it is very evident there is not going to be any squeeze, on the contrary native buyers have been settling contracts yesterday and to-day to a considerable extent on the basis of Rs. 174 to Rs. 175 for Good Omras which would not be the case if Cotton was much wanted for shipment. We estimate the arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date in round figures at 1,53,000 bales, say:—

	Bales.
Bengals	58,000
Berar	57,000
Khandeish	27,000
Hingunghaut	11,000

Some small parcels of garden grown Bhawnuggers have been received, but there are no arrivals of Broach yet, although we shall probably have some sample lots before the end of the month. From that district, as also from the Dhollera neighbourhood, reports regarding the crop are slightly less favourable, the cloudy weather having been against the plants, but it will be more the quality than the quantity which will be affected, and we still think that the season's shipments may get into the neighbourhood of a million bales.

We last week gave a comparison of the past year's shipments from Bombay, and we now subjoin a statement of the shipments from all Indian ports during 1885 as compared with 1884, which may prove interesting:—

FROM	1885. EUROPE. U. K.	1885. EUROPE. Continent.	1885. China.	1885. Total.	1884. EUROPE. U. K.	1884. EUROPE. Continent.	1884. China.	1884. Total.	Increase or Decrease.
Bombay	2,34,656	5,07,499	29,064	7,71,219	5,34,075	6,96,982	61,412	12,92,469	— 5,21,250
Calcutta	64,138	20,941	25,970	1,11,049	83,119	39,314	27,262	1,49,695	— 38,646
Madras	13,550	670	852	15,072	60,063	640	836	61,539	— 46,457
Coconada	2,751	21,582	...	24,333	2,720	24,112	...	26,832	— 2,499
Tuticorin	43,497	31,284	100	74,881	69,279	30,483	...	99,762	— 24,881
Karachi	10,252	15,804	2,513	28,599	2,202	3,750	3,498	9,450	+ 19,149
Total Bales	3,68,874	5,97,750	58,529	10,25,153	7,51,458	7,95,281	92,998	16,39,737	Net Decrease. 6,14,584

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	33,852	20,988	41,48
Since 1st January	86,966	54,003	113,19
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	10,039	7,817	27,250
Since 1st January	23,284	31,328	58,350
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	907	326	1,243
Since 1st January	2,415	1,455	5,918

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal, without commission:—

New Crop—			per Candy.	per lb. C. &F.
Bengal, Fine	January		Rs. 174	= 4 d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		„ 164	= 3⅞d.
Do. Good	do.		„ 160	= 3 11-16d.
Do. Fine	February		„ 173	= 4d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		„ 164	= 3 25-32d.
Do. Good	do.		„ 158	= 3 21-32d.
Omra, Fine	January		„ 190	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		„ 180	= 4⅛d.
Do. Good	do.		„ 174	= 4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		„ 167	= 3 11-16d.
Do. Fine	March		„ 190	= 4 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		„ 179	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Good	do.		„ 173	= 4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.		„ 167	= 3⅞d.
Broach, Fine	do.		„ 207	= 4 25-32d.
Do. Good	do.		„ 204	= 4 23-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	April		„ 191	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.		„ 185	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	do.		„ 180	= 4 7-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May		„ 182	= 4¼d.
Westerns	do. June-July		„ 170	= 3 31-32d.

WHEAT.—Home advices continue remarkably dull, but with small arrivals here and decidedly less encouraging reports from up-country regarding the growing crop sellers have maintained their rates throughout in the face of an extremely limited demand. The light arrivals are partly due to rains in the districts, but mainly to the military assemblage at Delhi interfering with transport. That however cannot last many days longer. We quote:—

White Pessy No. 1	per cwt.	Rs. 4-0
Laskari	„	„ 3-11
Khatna (Hard Red)	„	„ 3-6
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	„	[illegible]

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is arriving comparatively freely, but regarding the New Crop advices are adverse and native dealers have been buying in to cover previous contracts at rates which exporters are unable to pay. We quote ready Rs. 6-11 March, Rs. 6-4 May, Rs. 6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is in better demand somewhat on the strength of improved home reports. We quote New Guzerat Yellow Rs. 5-13, Red Cawnpore Rs. 5-1, per cwt., for May delivery. Of *Gingelly* arrivals continue light and it is evident the crop on the average is only 10 to 12 Annas of a full yield. White we quote at Rs. 7-1-6, Mixed (50 per cent black) Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

The Comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

		1886.	1885.	1889.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	162,968	316,682	43,928
„ Since 1st Jan.	„	508,454	760,551	187,640
Linseed—For the week	„	47,646	22,673	22,304
„ Since 1st Jan.	„	1,35,509	68,618	88,542
Rapeseed—For the week	„	7,611	3,566	7,573
„ Since 1st Jan.	„	21,299	10,445	22,176
Gingelly—For the week	„	52,056	99,829	97,138
„ Since 1st Jan.	„	442,271	294,699	257,746

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)
Price—As. 4 per Copy.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

◆

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEELE—January 20, at Anund, Gujarat, the wife of Rev J F Steele, J P Mission, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

DEANE—January 16, at Murdan, the wife of Captain H A Deane, B S C, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1886.

WE are glad to hear that one at least of the more obvious defects in the Income-tax Bill—the clause which prescribes the method of assessing the tax upon the profits earned by shipping companies—to which we have called attention, will be removed. In reply to representation from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that a few weeks' delay should be granted to enable the mercantile community to discuss the Income-tax Bill in detail, and pointing out several objectionable features in the proposed measure, a telegram was received yesterday from the Government of India to the effect that the Select Committee has already thrown out the special provision for the assessment of profits of ships, and that as to the mode of assessment of incomes generally, the Bill has been considerably modified. We have reason to believe that these latter modifications include the elimination of the provisions which would practically make certain employers the collectors of the tax from persons in their service. Every objection made by the mercantile member of the Council has, the telegram says, been removed, and he has expressed himself in Committee to that effect. On the question of the tax on securities, Government cannot modify the Bill. The passing of the Bill for one year, it is intimated, would be undesirable on grounds of public policy. While most anxious to meet the wishes of Chambers of Commerce, Government is not able, among other reasons owing to the Viceroy's departure for Burmah, to defer even for a fortnight the passing of the Bill.

OUR correspondent at Mandalay sends us the satisfactory announcement that the extortion of evidence by threats of death has been prohibited by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bernard. The attention of that energetic administrator was called to the facts set forth in our telegram of Wednesday by the Rev. Mr. Colbeck, a missionary of the S. P. G., who was Chaplain to the Residency at the time of the massacres, and has now returned to Mandalay to take charge of the Church and school-houses. A representation, coming from him, on the subject of the objectionable methods of procedure adopted by the Provost Marshal to obtain evidence of the existence of a conspiracy which the shrewd and experienced Colonel Sladen regards as a trumped-up affair, claimed the attention which it has received from the authorities. Our special correspondent in Upper Burmah has indicated the fact that the severities from which tranquillising results were too confidently expected appeared to have had an irritating and exasperating effect, which was adding to the force of the movement they were intended to repress. The condemnation pronounced by the Chief Commissioner on the unjustifiable proceedings in the case of the alleged conspiracy will have a salutary influence in checking over zeal. Our correspondent sends the names of the sixteen divisions into which Upper Burmah will be divided if Mr Bernard's draft of a scheme of administration be carried into effect; but the publication of the names of the possible sixteen divisions need not be taken to mean that they will be created. The Government of India will be unwilling to add to the deficit which is expected in the first instance by creating so elaborate a machinery of British Administration as would be involved in the appointment of sixteen deputy commissioners, with a proper complement of judicial officers and police officers. Mr. Bernard, while elaborating the plan of administration was himself of opinion that an arrangement which would secure economy and a reasonable efficiency might be effected by adopting another course which has perhaps a better chance of being ultimately adopted. It is interesting to learn that the district of Mogoung, which lies beyond Bhamo, will be occupied. This will bring our forces up to the Chinese frontier. From Rangoon we have a telegram that a letter was sent Sir by Arthur Phayre shortly before his death to Colonel Sladen in which he expressed the opinion that though there might be hesitationin annexing Upper Burmah, he was of opinion that annexation would be effected. This distinguished administrator, to whom Lower Burmah owes so much, was always an ardent annexationist. But against his opinion is to be set the equally strong conviction of Sir Charles Aitchison and Mr Bernard that annexation would involve responsibilities and burthens which it would be best to avoid.

IT may be taken perhaps as a sign that the Conservative Ministry are not now quite so despondent as they were, that they have sent one of their best men to Ireland as Chief Secretary. This they would scarcely do if they believed that next week they would have to resign office. Mr. W. H. Smith is a man of Cabinet rank, and they would have hardly cared to make him ridiculous by giving him such an office as the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland for three orf our days. Mr. Stanhope, who was at first appointed to the post *vice* Sir Hart Dyke and Lord Carnarvon, appears to have promptly repented of his rashness in accepting a position in which so many reputations have perished. His withdrawal would probably have been delayed for a day or two if the Ministry had made up its mind to go out of office after or during the debate on the address. Why Mr. Smith should be transferred from the War Office to Dublin at this moment if it be foreseen that his incumbency will only last for a week at the most, it is not easy to understand. The inference seems reasonable that the Ministry, noting the disorganisation in the Liberal ranks, will fight for power, in the expectation of improving their position by the chapter of accidents.

AN impression has been held for some time past, and it has been endorsed by high official authority as well as by many public writers, that a fall in the price of silver is an advantage to traders and many others in India. This impression rests on the stimulus to exportation of produce which is supposed to be encouraged by this means. The explanation of this phenomenon is put forward in the following shape: an exporter of wheat in Bombay received in September last 26½ rupees for the same quantity and quality of wheat that in the previous month of March he got only Rs. 23 for; therefore, it is added, "the same quantity of English gold which was worth less than Rs. 23 to an Indian exporter in March could exchange for Rs. 26½ in September." This statement is rather loosely made, for the writer seems to have taken no trouble to enquire whether any other reasons than the one he makes use of were in operation to produce the result he points out. But, supposing that the difference in price was caused solely by the fall in the price of silver, there is nothing on the face of the transaction to show that any one else but the exporter derived any benefit therefrom. The inference drawn is that "India gains instead of loses by the depreciation in silver." There is some truth in this remark when a fall in silver first takes place, and if the fall is recovered; but a continuous fall for years in silver without any prospect of stopping it, must eventually affect the purchasing power of the rupee all over India, and from this cause, as well as from the uncertainty and loss in all transactions, no advantage can be gained by any one. At the very time when the exporter referred to was making his profit of Rs. 3½, importers would have been called upon to pay that sum in addition for goods of the same value if competition had not done much to prevent rupee prices going up to that extent. the importer of piecegoods must have paid more and continues to do so, as silver has been falling since; the cotton mills must pay more for all the goods they import for use in the mills; and the cultivator who, probably, missed getting any of the profits made by the exporter referred to, has had to pay more for the manufactures either imported from the United Kingdom or turned out from the Bombay mills. Again, if the cultivator does get more for his produce,—and that he should get if India is to gain by the depreciation of silver,—he will certainly ask more from the dealer in grain in the towns about him who retails this grain. The retail dealer must again demand more from his purchasers, and thus, instead of a gain to India, there is really no gain at all, but evidently a great loss to each and every one all round.

Thus the real question is not what the gain may be in a transaction here and there to an exporter now and then, but what are the consequences generally of the fall in silver. In the ordinary course of trade throughout India the results above communicated are certainly consequent on the fall in silver. This fall has been steadily going on since 1876, and lately has been more rapid than hitherto. At first anticipations of a rise were fondly entertained and once or twice the hopes entertained were realised, but only to be again soon dissipated. The Government of India and all concerned have relied too long and too much on these anticipations, but they can do so no longer; no one expects that the price of silver will permanently rise under existing conditions. Meanwhile one result must be that soon those countries that, like India, have a silver standard will have powerful inducements to get rid of their silver, if possible. It would be impossible for India to do without silver, and it would be to reduce India to a condition of semi-barbarism if silver fell so low as to be of no greater value than one of the baser metals. Under present circumstances the value of all property in silver in India is greatly diminished; all the hoardings of the people, their silver ornaments, and the silver they use to make their daily purchases are daily falling in value; not to mention the contracts of all sorts and obligations in silver, in which the residents in the cities and towns in India are more especially interested. Finally, it is quite impossible that prosperity in commerce, or increase in the wealth of the people, can be expected with such surroundings as these. Stagnation in trade must result, and that depression in trade which has continued not in India but in Europe and especially in England so long must continue; all this is the natural result of the present outward condition of affairs, and all brought about by the steady fall in silver. All the consequences above portrayed have not yet followed, but several of them have, and the most serious of all, the continued depression in trade, has lasted for several years, nearly from the time when silver began to fall. Many eminent writers had predicted this depression, attributing to the fall in silver its origin, and anticipating no relief from its injurious effects till silver be again rehabilitated. The most pressing requirement that India has just now is to provide a remedy, more or less effective for the continuous fall in silver. Several have been proposed, but the remedy most likely to be speedily effective can be applied by the English Government.

Ever since the year 1816 England has been a mono-metallic State, and for much longer India has also been a mono-metallic State. But in England, gold is the standard; whereas in India silver is the standard. Silver is used in England, but only to a limited extent; no payments above £2 can be legally made in silver, consequently silver is demonetised in England, and its use is so contracted that silver forms only about 10 per cent. of the total circulation, whilst gold and notes form 90 per cent. In India, on the other hand, 15 per cent. of the circulation only is gold, and 85 per cent. silver. The effect of the demonetization of silver in England has been to throw the silver that would otherwise remain there into other countries; that is to say, on the markets of the world, to find purchasers if it can. Very little harm was done up to the year 1873 by this legislative proceeding in England, but in that year Germany followed the example set by England, and also demonetised silver, thus throwing a very large additional supply of silver on the markets of the world and causing at once a fall in silver, which has continued ever since, almost without interruption. One remedy, which finds a good deal of favour just now, even if at first only partially effective, is for England to repeal the law that demonetized silver. In this way a demand for silver would at once arise, and its price would also go up; and there is strong reason also to suppose that if England made this beginning Germany would at once follow her example. The German Government has received some strong reminders of the michief done already by the act of the Chancellor Prince Bismarck, and the example of England in the direction of demonetization would have a powerful influence upon the monetary policy of the Continents. Unfortunately for those who rely upon this remedy there are at present no signs whatever of a disposition amongst English statesmen to resort to it.

THE news that Sir Drummond Wolff and Moukhtar Pasha have agreed to replace the British garrison at Suakim by Egyptian troops will be hailed with heartfelt satisfaction by our gallant troops who have been in such misery while holding that most disagreeable post. Fortunately the evacuation having been decided upon by the representative of Lord Salisbury's Government, there will be no outcry in the London papers about scuttling from Suakim. The step taken will be judged on its merits, and will meet with general approval.

GENERAL H. F. HANCOCK, R.E., and Colonel A. Stanton, R.E., the Director General of Indian Railways, visited the new G. I. P. Railway terminal building yesterday, and were accompanied by the engineer and architect of the buildings, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.E. These important buildings will, we understand, be ready for occupation about April next.

FESTIVITIES AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JAN. 9.

AT last, I rejoice to say, a change has come over Quetta, and instead of the usual monotonous experience of sickness and death, there has been so much gaiety and festivity that we have had time or nothing but enjoyment. And Quetta is a place out of which a great deal of enjoyment can be obtained, provided people will only consent to be amused; and now the incentive of a few unmarried ladies has roused the bachelors, and balls, theatricals, races, &c., have been the order of the day. The Quetta week, which lasted about twelve days, and which we had been looking forward to for a couple of months, is now a thing of the past. We have returned to comparative quiet; but regenerated Quetta is not likely to fall into its former state again, until the summer drives us out of it, to encamp anywhere, far or near, so long as we can escape from the melancholy unhealthiness which has been the curse of former summers. Now we are so cheerful, that we have even ceased to grumble at our leaky houses, the extortionate price of gram, and the impudence of our servants, who, knowing their own importance, are, in verity, our masters.

However, to proceed to the "week" which had as its forerunner "Sweethearts," the "Steeplechase" and some Christy Ministrels. In "Sweethearts" Major and Mrs. Moore-Lane were splendid. The former has already made a name in India, and richly he deserves it; for as an amateur actor in any part, or as stage manager, he is the best I have ever seen. He and his wife contrived to make at least half the house use their handkerchiefs freely, and not a point was missed, either serious or amusing, grave or funny. Mr. Kreyer's representation of the gardener also gave every satisfaction.

The "Steeplechase" is, in reality, only a one part piece. "Tittums,"—I have seen Toole play "Tittums," and I hardly think our local "Tittums," Mr. Hemming, R. E., quite grasped Toole's idea of the piece. However, he succeeded in making the gods at the back laugh, so his idea of the part may have been a good one. This same gentleman, in the Christy Minstrels (which consisted chiefly of officers of the R. E. and 17th Bombay Infantry,) was very good as Bones; his byplay was excellent, and he did a great deal to remove the flatness with which, at one time, it appeared the performance would be received. All the choruses were good, but the song of the evening was "Tum-Tum," composed and sung by Captain O'Sullivan, R. E., late D. A. Q. M. G. at Bombay. This literally brought down the house, and it certainly was a very funny performance. I hope this gentleman will not retire from the scene of his triumph but delight us on some future occasion with another specimen of his very clever and amusing originality.

Here is the programme of the week:—

Saturday, 26th Dec.	... Paper chase.
Monday ...	... Afternoon dance, 17th Bombay Infantry.
Tuesday	... Theatricals—Old Soldiers.
Wednesday ...	... Dance—Sind Horse.
Thursday ...	... Badminton Tournament.
Friday	... Lotteries.
Saturday	... Sky Meeting.
Monday	... Fancy Dress Ball—Bachelors.
Tuesday	... Paper Chase and Racquets (Quetta v. Outsiders).

The dances went off very well, the Bachelors being the most appreciated. The Durbar Hall, which contains a room with a floor not to be surpassed anywhere in India, was beautifully decorated, which, combined with the fancy dresses, made as pretty a picture as one could wish to see. Mr. Rickard's dress (Valentine) was the handsomest; Mr. Ingle's (a Japanese swell), about the best; Major Bulkley's and Mr. Kreyer's (Romulus and Remus), the funniest; and Dr. Kelly's (a butcher), the ugliest. The only fancy group I saw was "our grandmothers and grandfathers" (Mrs. Kreyer, Miss Parker, Mr. Hemming, and Mr. Phillips), which was very effective. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Walker looked exceedingly well, but I hardly think any other dresses called for particular comment, there being the usual number of French cooks, Spanish cavaliers, fish wives, &c.

"Old soldiers" was a great success, with the following caste:—

Cassidy	...Major Bulkley, 17th Bombay Infantry.
Major Fang	...F. Kreyer, Esq., 17th Bombay Infantry.
Gordon Lockart	...A. Sherrard, Esq., 6th Bombay Cavalry.
Lionel Leveret	...Major Moore Lane, 47th Regiment.
Captain McTavish	...Colonel Straker, R. A.
Mrs. Moss	...Mrs. Strong.
Miss Moss	...Mrs. Straker.
Miss McTavish	...Mrs. Moore-Lane.

All I need say is, that the play went along amidst continued laughter, interspersed with some emotion. Every one was good. Mrs. Strong was magnificent, and Major Moore-Lane surpassed himself, than which can be no greater praise.

I will send you an account of the races later. The short notice I intended to send has already been exceeded, but I thought that, after the dismal accounts you have had from here, your readers might like to know that there is still some joy in our life. The station is improving fast; great efforts are being made for the comfort of the troops; building is going on all around; and with good houses, purer water, a little forethought with regard to the interior economy of the cantonment, and above all the railway, Quetta will become a favourite frontier post, instead of the vast hospital it has been for so long. The weather now is charming, although intensely cold; the thermometer has already been below zero; but there is a freshness in the air and a generally exhilarating feeling which is fast reducing the immense number of sick, and giving the very hard worked medical men a little relaxation.

THE BIRDS OF BOMBAY.*

WE have before us a welcome addition to the scientific literature of the Presidency in the shape of Lieutenant Barnes' "Birds of Bombay." It is not a work that will be appreciated by the general reader; but then it is written for a certain class, and to that class it will commend itself from the fact that it is a useful collation of all that is to be found regarding the ornithology of Western India, which is at present scattered about in various works, some of which are unknown but to a select few. As Dr. Johnson says, "knowledge is of two kinds, we know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find information on it." Now with regard to the knowledge of birds, it is little that most people know, and still less do they know where to seek for information. Dr. Jerdon's "Birds of India" is perhaps the only book known to seventy-five per cent. of men whose inclinations would lead them to study natural history, were the necessary assistance easily obtainable, and at a reasonable rate. Jerdon's Birds, however was published at a price which deterred many, who was not keen ornithologists, from purchasing it; The same can be emphatically asserted regarding Hume and Marshall's "Game Birds." The smaller guides by Capt. E. A. Butler had not obtained the wide notoriety they deserve; and what was much to be desired was a book on the lines of Jerdon containing all the modern additions and corrections, which could be had for a reasonable sum, and this is what Lieut. Barnes has produced. No doubt the volume is very technical in language, and it may therefore be objected to by those who want something of a more popular character; but the scientific ornithologist is nothing if he be not technical, and, in what Cholmondeley Pennell would call *nubibustic* language, is only to be equalled by his brother the botanist; but then the man or woman who takes up either science must first devote a little time to the overcoming of the *sesquipedalia verba*, and the rest is easy. We would gladly welcome,—and this is a hint to our bird-lovers—a modest little work in popular phrase on our Indian "feathered songsters of the grove." There is one thing in which the book under notice is wanting. The native names have been neglected; some few are given. But the naturalist in India should be careful in verifying the vernacular names of the creatures he describes, and give them in all cases, if possible. It may be in many instances difficult to get at the names of birds, for in general the native is regardless of things around him—

> "A primrose by the river's brim,
> A yellow primrose is to him,
> And it is nothing more."—

But the shikaris and professional bird-catchers have names for most species, and an occasional overhauling of skins with one of these men would not be time wasted. Many generic and specific names are compounded from the vernacular; For example "Buchanga," or "Bhojunga," is the native name of the Drongo-shrikes, now adopted as the scientific generic title. The specific names of "Falco chicquera Butastur teesa," "Caccabis chukar," and many others, are vernacular designations, and it is most desirable to get local nomenclature so as ultimately to prepare a complete catalogue of dialects. Jerdon's book is very useful in this way; but still he is far from the desired end; it is not for one man to accomplish this. But he was very painstaking—we knew him well, and remember how he used to cross-question all sorts of natives as to names, rejecting many as unreliable. Captain Butler gives "Hurrial" as the Hindi for "Merops viridis," the common bee-eater. This name belongs in most parts of India to the green pigeons, "Crocopus chlorigaster" and "C. phœnicopterus," and it is also so applied by him to the former. Jerdon also gives "Hurrial" and "Patringa," and in Bengal "Bansputtee," but we have found that in general "Patringa" is used throughout India, where Hindi is spoken.

"Lalsiri gidh" or the red-headed vulture, is an appropriate and descriptive name. The bird is, however, best known to us as "Mulla gidh." Jerdon gives eight names. We notice that very little is said about one of the most valuable and interesting birds in India, "Teptoptilus Javanica" the Marabou Adjutant, or hair-crested stark, known to native "shikaris" as the "chuniari." Captain Butler states that he got a single specimen in Central India. The under tail-coverts of this bird are so valuable that it is much sought after by native bird-catchers. They are the veritable Maraban plumes, and command a much highes price than the inferior ones obtained from the common adjutant, by which the unwary are frequently taken in. The Indian Bustard, or as, we prefer to call it, the Great Indian Bustard, "Eupodotis edwardsi," the "Tookdar" of the natives, has some interesting information given concerning its eggs, but we must refer our readers to Jerdon for a fuller description of its habits. We once winged one and cured it, and had it loose in our garden for a time, and its ordinary food was supplemented by hard-boiled eggs, which it seemed to relish. There is much information given in the book before us regarding eggs, and in this respect the author has the advantage over Jerdon. Indian oology has only of late years received much attention, and a great deal has been done in this direction since Jerdon's days. The volume has been well printed, and does credit to the Calcutta firm entrusted with its publication, and the author may be congratulated on the production of so useful an addition to our reference library. We should not omit to mention that in addition to the usual scientific index at the end of the book, which is useful only to the initiated, there is a table of contents with the popular English names first and then the scientific names, with numbers referring to Jerdon's work.

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* "Handbook to the Birds of the Bombay Presidency." By Lieut H. Edwin Barnes, D. A. C., Commissariat Department. Calcutta, Central Press Co.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 19.

The sixteen divisions of Upper Burma are to be Minhla, Pagan, Ningyan, Toungdwingyee, Myingyan, Mandalay, Shwaybo, Ava, Bhamo, Upper Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Mya-doung, Kyawkoo, Taberin, Yesethen, and Sagaing.

Mogoung, beyond Bhamo, is to be occupied.

The cost of river transport of the expedition from November to March is estimated at Rs. 16,75,000, which is less than ten rupees a head.

The Rev. Mr. Colbeck, the S. P. G. Missionary, has addressed the Chief Commissioner regarding the extortion of evidence by violent threats. The Chief Commissioner's answer is very satisfactory. Such proceedings will not be repeated.

THE LATE SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE ON THE ANNEXATION OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 21.

Moung Yan Oung sends to the *Rangoon Gazette* an extract from a letter by the late Sir Arthur Phayre, shown him by Colonel Sladen, and dated Bray, Wicklow, 10th December, as follows :—

I write a few lines to congratulate you on the entire success of the expedition, to which I feel sure you have mainly contributed. I shall look to seeing you receive due reward from the Queen. I cannot think there will be any real hesitation about annexing the country. There will be delay, doubtless, on account of the various circumstances connected with home politics, which now-a-days are so fatal to Indian administration.

The *Times'* correspondent at Mandalay reports the death of Dr. Heath. Lieutenant Armstrong, who was severely wounded, was carried off by Lieutenant Smythe, or he also would have been killed.

THE KINWOON AND THE EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN RESIDENTS AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 21.

The *Rangoon Times* publishes an address, signed by twenty-nine European and foreign residents at Mandalay, presented to the Kinwoon Mengyee, respectfully tendering him their thanks for his persistent exertions on their behalf during the late war.

THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 21.

Another letter has been sent to-day by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India. It commences by making suggestions with regard to section 10, referring to statements of profit. The Chamber apprehends great difficulty is likely to be experienced in assessing profits of solitary vessels not belonging to any regular Indian Line. Steamer Companies should be treated as a whole, and various vessels as parts of such whole. These remarks are made on the supposition that Government has definitely decided to tax shipping profits, but the Chamber foresees great difficulties in the assessment and collecting of such tax. The Chamber suggests the revival of the exemption in the Income-Tax Act of 1872, of all incomes between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000 per annum. The Chamber points out the inconsistency of exempting military officers under Rs. 500 month, while private persons with incomes of Rs. 500 a year will be taxed. There is also an invidious consideration for officials in section 5. It is suggested that the amounts paid on account of life insurance might be exempted from assessment.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

H. E. the Governor leaves Madras on the first proximo for Puducottah, Negapatam, Combaconum and Chidambran, returning to Madras on the 8th.

THE MADRAS DELEGATE.

A cordial reception was given to the Madras delegate at a crowded native meeting held last night.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The Viceroy arrived this afternoon at 5-15. To-morrow the Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin will present the report of the Select Committee on the Income-Tax Bill to the Council.

Messrs Milton and Co. had a large auction sale of horses to-day, comprising the stud of the Paikpara Raja, who has retired from the turf, and some of Mr. Macklin's and Mr. Apcar's horses. There was a large attendance, and the sporting community was well represented. Twelve horses of the Rajah were sold, realizing a total sum of Rs. 18,600. The Jodhpore stables took the largest share, purchasing Ween for Rs. 500, Trafalgar for Rs.4,100, Sunny Locks for Rs.2,000, and an unnamed Australian colt for Rs. 2,000. Mr. Tate, a sporting gentleman from the Straits Settlements, bought the Baron for Rs.500, and Rishan for Rs.2,600. Dignam took Peatreck at Rs. 800, and Sterling at Rs. 1,600. St. Helene fell to Mr. R. J. Hunter for Rs. 2,700 Snow Drop was sold privately for Rs.800. Mr. Butterwick, from Central India, bought the Duke for Rs. 400, and Frazer, the trainer, took Lunatic at Rs.600. Of Mr. Macklin's lot Sire Patrick and the Joker were bought in for Rs, 5,500 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. McAlister brought Rs. 600, and the rest were withdrawn. Of Mr. Apcar's horses Sunrise was sold to Dr. Sanders for Rs. 800, Brandy to Captain Gordon for Rs. 800, Don Juan was bought for Rs. 300. The well-known Trafalgar and Rishan are entered for several events in the next Calcutta meeting.

OPENING OF THE MYBOOB SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS AT GULBURGAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 21.

His Highness the Nizam was to have started on Saturday morning next for Gulburgah by special train at 10-30, but owing to an attack of fever has been forbidden to do so by the doctors. The task of opening the Myboob Spinning and Weaving Mills recently completed at Gulburgah has therefore been delegated to His Excellency the Prime Minister, who goes by the special train as above arranged. Great preparations are being made at Gulburgah for the reception of His Highness, and universal regret is expressed at his inability to be present. The elite of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and surrounding stations have received invitations to be present at the ceremoney of opening the mills. His Excellency Salar Jung purposes staying at Gulburgah for a week. Mr Sabapathy Iyer, who has a large interest in the mill, has been the moving spirit in the preparations for the ceremony at Gulburgah.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

It is officially announced that the Right Hon. W. H. Smith has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

EGYPTIAN GARRISON FOR SUAKIM.

CAIRO, JAN. 20.

At a conference held between the Khedive, Sir H. Drummond Wolff and Ahmed Moukhar Pacha the necessity of forming two battalions of Egyptian troops to replace the British garrison at Suakim was agreed to.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, with the outward English mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. last night. The s.s. Rohilla, for Colombo and Calcutta, left at midnight last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 21.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Avoca left here for Bombay direct to-day.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Rydall Hall left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, homeward bound from Karachi and Bombay, passed Aden on the morning of the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		73¼
4½ ,,	,,	75⅛
3 ,,	Consols for account	100
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	100
4½ ,,	French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver		47

MAJOR GENERAL SIR CHARLES GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, K. C. B., the new Commander-in-Chief, is expected to arrive in Bombay about the 16th prox., when he will be received with the usual honours.

GENERAL WILSON'S improvement is maintained, and good hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

THE Bishop of Bombay is shortly going on a tour in the Southern Mahratta country, when he will be accompained by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, in the capacity of domestic chaplain. The Rev. C. Walford, M.A., chaplain of Deolali camp, will officiate as Senior Presidency Chaplain during the Rev. A. G. Lewis's absence.

MR. C. G. W. MACPHERSON, C.I.E., has been deputed on special duty in the Political Department.

MESSRS. R. P. BARROW, H. O. Quin, and T. Walker, Assistant Collectors, have been appointed Magistrates of the third class in the districts of Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Thana respectively; and Mr. G. M. Urquhart to be a Magistrate of the second class at Surat, where he is the assistant collector.

MR. M. B. BAKER, Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasick, has been allowed furlough for six months, from the 1st of April.

SIR ALFRED LYALL and Sir George Browne arrived on Monday at the Delhi Camp, where they are the guests of the Commander-in-Chief, Yakub Khan has arrived too, but he is simply a visitor. His presence in that capacity is not likely to ruffle the susceptibilities of the Ameer.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 15th inst :—"Slight rain in parts of Sind, but river low. Reaping of kharif crops completed, except in Dharwar. Standing crops injured by drought in parts of Nasik, by blight and insects in parts of Sholapur, and Bijapur, by cloudy weather in parts of Surat, Broach and Ahmednagar, and by blight in parts of Karachi, Nasik, Dharwar, Khandesh and Belgaum. Cholera in parts of three, small-pox in parts of six, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of twelve districts."

THE Bombay Government has apparently exhausted its stock of honorific titles. The following notification of promotion in the 7th Regiment Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risila) appears in the *Government Gazette* :—"Native Gentleman Abbas Khan to be Risaldar." At best "native gentleman" is a clumsy title; but perhaps Abbas Khan would not appreciate the familiar "Mr." or "Sahib."

THE political relations between the States of Cutch and Morvi have not of late been very friendly. The Rao has shown a very conciliatory attitude, but his desire to effect an amicable arrangement has not been met in the same spirit by the Morvi chief.

THE Kolis of Kanada, a well-known turbulent tribe, have recently been on their good behaviour. For a time they assumed an attitude of defiance to the orders of Government in regard to the jurisdiction of the Thakore of Ilol over their village, but eventually made their submission. At present their conduct is satisfactory.

THE finances of Cambay are not in as satisfactory a condition as those of some of the other native states. The State is considerably in debt, and to liquidate this and also to carry out certain public works, the Government of Bombay last year granted the durbar a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 at 4½ per cent. During the last financial year debts to the amount of Rs. 1,64,495 were paid off, under the supervision of the political agent. The outstanding balance is now only Rs. 36,000. The Nawab, who has almost uncontrolled management of his affairs, has abolished all custom dues in his State.

EDUCATION is very backward in the group of 63 states under the Mahi Kantha agency. With the exception of an English class at Idar, there was not a single school in the province last year where English was taught, not even at the head-quarter station of the Agency. An assistant school-master, capable of teaching an English class, has now, however, been engaged for the vernacular school.

THE Maharaja of Idar cannot be said to be a public-spirited chief. The revenue of his State for the last financial year was about Rs. 4,00,000, having risen steadily in the last thirty years from Rs. 1,50,000. Very little of this income was, however, spent on public works, the outlay on which was only Rs. 3,000, spent on bridging a nullah. The chief, also, is not on very good terms with some of his leading sardars, from whom he is becoming alienated under the influence of his confidential advisers.

THE joint administrators of Rajpipla are rapidly changing the complexion of affairs in that mismanaged state. When they were appointed some months ago they found no organised departments and no responsible heads. There was no State treasury, and accounts had not been made up for 20 years. The first thing done was to get rid of a lot of idlers employed about the palace and then engage efficient servants. Arrangements were made for the due collection of the revenue, which had previously been a source of plunder to various classes of State employés. Vexatious taxes were abolished. The police was reorganised under a new and efficient inspector, and in like manner a new jailor was engaged to reorganise the prison arrangements. A new scheme for the construction of the courts of the State was submitted to Government and sanctioned. The military force of the State was reduced by 139 at an annual saving of nearly three lakhs. The health and education departments have likewise been remodelled. The Raja at first took some part in the administration as far as signing papers went, but when he found that affairs were not conducted according to his views he gradually gave up all share in the work, and has now dropped all participation in it. In spite of the position of obstruction taken up by the Raja, it is some satisfaction to learn that the heir-apparent has attended the office of the Assistant Joint Administrator daily at his own request.

THERE has been a death from cholera in Bombay —the first death that has occurred for several weeks. The victim was a Hindoo, who lived at Dongri. At present the general health of the city is good, the death-rate for the week ending the 19th inst. being 23·59, as against 26·50 in the corresponding week last year.

THE total area under rice cultivation in the ten surplus districts of Burma is 3,234,094 acres, or 142,046 acres more than last year. Fears have been expressed lest the want of Upper Burma labour, in consequence of the war operations should delay the reaping of the crop, and reduce the out-turn. It appears, however, that, although the wages of labour are considerably more than usual in some districts, the cultivators are reaping their crops themselves to a greater extent than usual, and are employing Madrasee labourers. In parts of the Pegu district, where dacoities by large bands have occurred, there has been delay in reaping the crop, and some damage has been done, as the over-ripe grain has fallen to the ground, and been lost; the damage due to this cause is estimated at 16,000 acres. In Shwegyin and Amherst, similar disturbauces have occurred, but the reaping operations have only been interrupted to a small extent, as the dacoit bands have chiefly attacked towns and large villages. The surplus rice available for export remains at 1,000,000 tons.

IS the port of Calcutta on the wane? Apparently not, unless the reduced tonnage of the past year can be accounted for in some other way. It appears from the report of the Port Commissioner, which has just been published, that the tonnage of the vessels entering the port during the year fell over 2,00,000 below the tonnage of the preceding year, and this in spite of the fact that reductions had been made in the charges for the landing of shipping of goods and for the accommodation of the shipping in the port.

THE experiments with English wheat, which were made last year in various parts of Madras, do not appear to have been by any means successful. The districts where the seed was sown were principally those of the Neilgherries, Bellary, Salem, and Madura; and the reports received from the Collectors of all these districts state that in some cases it did not germinate at all, while the plant in others died off, soon after sprouting, from either drought or excessive rain. Mr. Price, the Director of Agriculture in the Madras Presidency, is, however, of opinion that it has not been conclusively shown by these experiments that English wheat will not succeed in India, as there may have been either unskilful cultivation or want of care. He considers that, instead of sending the wheat to the Collectors, it will be better to make arrangements directly for careful cultivation, and he suggests that some more seed should be procured from England and the Panjaub. The local Government has agreed to this, and has directed that the new trials should be made in the Neilgherries in suitable localities, to be conducted through the *badagas* under proper supervision.

AN old man named Edward Gibson, who was of very eccentric habits, has recently died at Leamington. For upwards of 16 years he had lived and slept in a shoemaker's workshop, and as he was seen gathering in the early morning, pieces of coal and wood, near the railway station, and never spent more than half-a-crown a week on food, it was thought that he was in very indigent circumstances, and he was the recipient of gifts from the benevolent. Since his death, however, it has been found that he had amassed a fortune of £10,000, the claimants to which are two nephews resident in London.

A DEMONSTRATION—said to be one of the most curious which has yet taken place in Ireland in connection with the rent-question—occurred recently at Caherally, Limerick. Patrick Brisnahan, a tenant holding about fifty Irish acres, recently asked his landlord for an abatement of rent, and, the application not having been entertained, the tenant refused to pay anything. Legal proceedings were instituted, and a writ to recover the amount due was obtained, and placed in the hands of the sheriff of the county for execution. Anticipating a visit from the sheriff to seize the stock and produce of the lands, in default of the rent not being paid, all the farmers, labourers, and others in the locality assembled on the farm with horses and cows, and removed from the land every available article and animal. The constabulary were powerless to interfere.

ANODYNES are so liable to abuse, that it is doubtful, if they do not create more suffering than they assuage. Cocaine, the new anæsthetic, has already begun to make its victims. The wife of a Macon physician, who recently went out of her mind, was discovered to have been addicted to hypodermic injections of cocaine for some time previously, and the character of her symptoms left no doubt that they were to be entirely attributed to the use of that drug. The Chicago papers mentioned, a little time ago, the case of a leading physician of that town, Dr. Charles D. Bradley, who was found to be crazed from the same cause. While under the influence of cocaine he had made some cruel experiments with it on members of his family, and had threatened to shoot one of his professional brethren, who remonstrated with him. One of the physicians who attended on him stated that a remarkable effect of the abuse of cocaine was the destruction of the moral sense and the affections. He added that cocaine was the "most diabolical and fascinating" of the narcotics, and that its use was fast becoming prevalent.

A CORRESPONDENT forwards to the *Standard* the following letter which he has received from an agricultural labourer in a country village where he lately resided :—

Sir,—There have been great excitement hear about the lectionaring. Most all laboring men are for the Leberals. The big lofe, that is all the cry, none of your Tory starvers. This is what they say—

The Tories want barley bread so black as your hat,
Taturs fried without any fat,
Puddins made without any suit,
Tory slavers must go into it.

Three Akers and a Cow! Put a man out on Black Hill and he will starve to death so black as a crow, and that is worse than barley bread so black as your hat. Some says, us shall get in 3 days as much money as us now get in 6, so let us stand still. I tell them let us have a few bad seasons, and then how are Leberals goin to give the big lofe when we cant get any at all. The Lord said, When thou pray, pray thus—give us this day our daily bread—daily bread and daily labor that's what's wanted. I tell them they will go on with their Leberals till they wont have neither home nor country to call their own. They say they are doing it for their children while they wont have nothing for themselves.—Your humble servant, John.

MILITARY NEWS.

FURLOUGH on medical certificate has been granted to Colonel Singleton, C. B., Commanding 28th Bombay Infantry, for twelve months; and to Lieutenant H. B. Warden, Sub-assistant Commissary General, for ninety days.

LIEUTENANT A. VERIT, Liecestershire Regiment, a probationer for the Staff Corps, goes to England to appear before a Medical Board.

LIEUTENANT G. DESAUSMAREZ DELISLE, of the 1st Royal Scots, Officiating wing Officer 19th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. D. NEWBOLT, 2nd Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, has been granted 12 months' leave on private affairs to England.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. YOUNG, 2nd in Command, 1st Goorkhas, has been appointed Commandant, *vice* Story, vacated 1st January 1886.

CAPTAIN G. R. CHALLONER, Adjutant, Royal Artillery District, Bombay, has been granted leave to England for 9 months, on urgent private affairs.

CAPTAIN H. M. F. WILSON, Adjutant, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has been granted leave to England for 9 months, on urgent private affairs.

THE D Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, now numbers 2 officers, 1 Color Sergeant, 1 corporal and 1 private. An attempt is being made to resuscitate it.

LIEUTENANT G. W. M. DUNDAS, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th Goorkha Regiment, is retiring from the service on the 15th proximo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. C. CORBYN, late 46th Bengal Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore, is proceeding to England on leave on medical certificate.

THE death of Captain T. R. Roberts, No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, at Thayetmyo, Burmah, of heart disease, is reported.

MAJOR A. BURTON-BROWN, No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, has been granted sick leave to England for 12 months.

WE notified a short while ago, that Major Samuel Moores, who was retired on half pay on promotion to Major from the Adjutancy, Deolali Depôt was too good an officer to remain on the half pay list. Our words have been verified by his being gazetted on full pay to the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, *vice* Vaughan retired.

THE Kashmir Native Contingent at the Camp of Exercise will be conveyed by rail from Delhi to Phillour on its return to Kashmir.

MR. C. P. EGERTON, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, attached as Wing Officer on probation to the 5th Punjab Infantry, has been granted leave to Calcutta for six months, to study the Native languages.

CAPTAIN C. A. P. BURROUGHS, 1st South Lanc. (Adjutant Deolali Depôt), has been appointed to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry *vice* Major Nares.

THE I. M. S. Tenasserim, Capt. Geo. Wilson will sail on the 26th instant for Kurrachee with ten European Commissioned officers of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, one lady, 4 warrant officers, 322 non-commissioned rank and file, 3 native officers, 2 men, 14 public and 85 private followers, 5 horses and 13 dogs. The following is the list of the officers :—Col. and Mrs. Middleton, one horse and 5 servants; Major Woodgate, one horse and 3 servants; Capt. MacCarthy and one servant; Capt. and Adj. Mathews, one horse and 2 servants; Surg. Prendergast, one horse and 5 servants and 2 dogs; Lt. Bigars, 2 servants and one dog; Lt. Hunt, 5 servants and one dog; Lt. Brownlow and one servant; Lt. Qr. Mar O'Neille, one horse and one servant; Lt. Belli River, 5 servants and one dog.

IT is not often that an exchange can be arranged as satisfactory as that which Colonel Harvey has succeeded in making from the Highland Light Infantry to the Wiltshire Regiment. He obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in December, 1884, exchanged with Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse, of the old 62nd, when he belonged to the 2nd Wiltshire (99th), on the 10th September last, and now has command of it. His command will date from the 7th instant, with a full four-year lease, his six years as a Lieutenant-Colonel not expiring till December, 1890. Major Greenham having obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 1st battalion *vice* Colonel Gream, Major Forsyth will obtain Colonel Walker's vacancy—an old 99th man thus going to the old 62nd, and *vice versa*—one of the hardships of the new double battalion system.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The published result of the Court-Martial on Paymaster Tew, Royal Scots Fusiliers, is not quite satisfactory, which ever way it is looked at. Here you have a body of Officers find another guilty of very grave charges yet only sentence him to be cashiered! They do not award imprisonment, nor do they order recovery of the defalcations to be effected from him. Perhaps in this they were merciful, but why should Government be the loser? The deficiencies in cash must have extended over a number of years, and no one had a better chance of knowing of their existence than the officers of the Battalion who were in daily communication with their paymaster. Why the Court should have gone out of its way to heap obliquy on the Pay Department for bringing the deficiency (the cash) to light, is what no fellah can understand. Perhaps the long fingers of the Pay Department had touched some of their pockets. Be this as it may, nothing will prevent these periodical defalcations so much as the unexpected inspection of a Paymaster's accounts by an expert accountant deputed on that duty, and the sooner such an officer is appointed by Government the less chance there will be in future of the public suffering loss.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from the parade ground at Delhi :—The long-looked-for march-past has ended in a fiasco. Precisely at eleven, as the Viceroy arrived on the ground, the clouds, which had been gathering for days, burst with a heavy fall; but the programme was followed, and at the end of an hour, when Lord Dufferin and the Chief returned to the saluting flag, after having ridden slowly along the lines of troops, accompanied by their erst brilliant but now drenched and draggled staffs, the rain descended in a deluge with loud thunder. The Royal Standard clings flabbily to its pole; the chair of state has disappeared under a durree; the beauty and fashion are disguised out of recognition beneath waterproofs and umbrellas; and the chivalry off duty is hiding itself under horse-cloths and beneath carriages. The Viceroy, still on horse-back, is facing it undismayed, and the march-past proceeds, but the mere passage of cavalry and artillery at the slow has converted the ground into a slough. Good marching is impossible, and the spectators find what amusement they can in watching the floundering soldiers struggling for their shoes. So, alas and alas! what promised to be a pageant of rare beauty and interest has ended, or must end, in discomfiture and disappointment for all concerned.

THE MINNESINGERS' CONCERT.

THE Minnesingers gave an extra concert, to which ladies were admitted, on Wednesday evening, at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort; and the great numbers of ladies who attended showed the concession was appreciated. The arrangements were the same as at an ordinary smoking concert, except that the verandahs had been enclosed in order to provide room for the great number of persons to whom tickets had been issued, and that gentlemen who wished to smoke did so outside the main building. The concert itself was perhaps hardly up to the usual standard to which the Minnesingers have accustomed us; due no doubt in a great measure to the absence of several useful voices. Six part songs were given, only one of which "The Time for Song," by Ries, had not been previously performed at one of these concerts; and it was the least successful number of the evening, being uninteresting in itself and indifferently rendered. "Come boys drink," "The Turkish Drinking Song," and Hunter's Farewell," all by Mendelssohn, were well given, especially the last named, which was accompanied, as at the last concert, by the euphoniums and French horns of the East Yorkshire band, and was sung in much better time than on that occasion. It should have been encored. The other two part songs were "Evening," by Franz Abt, in which Mr. Wyer made his re-appearance as a member of the society, to the obvious satisfaction of the audience, and sang the solo part with much feeling, and "The Young Musicians" by F. Kucken, which occupied a better position in the programme than on the last occasion, and was perhaps a little better sung. Herr Zimmer, Dr. Close, and Mr Johnston repeated Mendelssohn's delicious Trio Op. 49 in D Minor, and met with the usual encore. Only two solos were given, the first Blumenthal's "Message," by Mr. Watson, who essayed with fair success a task which has been often tried; and Schumann's "Wanderlied," by Mr. Wyer, sung in his own style and promptly encored. Altogether the Minnesingers provided a most pleasant evening's entertainment for their friends, and may congratulate themselves in the evident appreciation with which it was received.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut-Col R Morris
Mr A V Dunlop Best
Mr C Andrean
Mr H E Sanderson
Mr M Grumberg

FOR SUEZ—Mr Joseph H Ainley

FOR VENICE—Mr J Cay

FOR LONDON.

Mr F S Bird
Mr J Harris

The following passages have been engaged.

By the s.s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, sailing on 29th Jan. :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Brigr-Genl R C Stewart
Capt H F M Wilson
Mr N Knox
Col and Mrs Clerk
Mr C Sharpe
Mr H Dawney
Mr W Fuchs
Mr Chaun

FOR SUEZ—Col Lazelle

FOR LONDON.

Miss Agnes Hawtrey
Mrs W J Smith and child
Mr and Mrs T R Rodger

By the s.s. Verona, Captain M. D. Horn, sailing on 5th February :—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr H Mirza Abaskhan and servant
Mrs Duke, infant, and nurse

FOR SUEZ

Major Von Hagenow
Capt The Baron Von-Huené
Mr W N Richardson
Mr Geo Selden
Mr A Chamberlain
Mr W Chamberlain

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Mooney
Mr D Fuchs
Mr and Mrs John Taylor
Mr C R Hills
Mrs Cubitt

By the s.s. Cathay, Captain J. P. Hassall, sailing on 12th February :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Cotes
Mr Muncherjee Dosabhoy Fracis
Mr Ahmed Doold Khan and child

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J P Thomas
Mr Wm Birkmyre
Mr H Birkmyre and man-servant
Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes
European maid, and man-servant
Lady and Miss Ramsay
Mr John Andrews

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the home Treasury by means of Council bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	11,676,559
Remitted from 1st April to 16th January, 1886	6,497,800
Balance to be remitted from 17th January, 1886, to 31st March, 1886	5,178,759

Holloway's Pills.—The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to ill-health. The remedy for these diseases lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the mischief at its source, and stamp it out without fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing chest complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction of the Ointment on its walls. This double treatment will ensure a certain steady, and beneficent progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC SPORTS.

IT was an unfortunate decision of the members of the working committee to commence yesterday's sports an hour later than usual. The result was that two of the nine events on the card were finished in the dark. The sports, however, were very good and they were witnessed by a very large number of spectators. The programme was more varied and the items more interesting. The troopers of the mounted corps contributed not a little to the success of the evening in the contests they participated in. The lemon cutting and V. C. Race were the events most enjoyed yesterday evening. The troopers with more practice will be better able, on the next occasion, to display marvellous feats of horsemanship. There was no particular competitor who distinguished himself yesterday. Greahy, who has been so successful on Monday and Tuesday, did not show up yesterday. It was noticeable that a large number of the Cathedral School boys competed very successfully with their eders during the three days' sports. Masters Waller, Frederics, Waite and Chamerette give hopes of becoming great athletes in time. The committee, who no doubt found it no easy task to arrange the programmes of events for each day, have been well rewarded for their labour with the happy results which have been achieved. The Bombay Volunteer Band attended during the evening and played several selections of music. We have omitted to mention in the reports of Monday and Tuesday's sporting that the time of the different races was recorded by a chronograph kindly lent by Mr. Lund of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, the watch-makers.

The following are the results and their particulars of the competition :—

No 1.—Sack Race. Cadets.

Cadet Wm Warner B V R C	1
Cadet A Chamerette do.	2

About a dozen started first. Before 30 yards were gone over, two-thirds of the boys, jumping *a la kid*, were floored, and Warner and the second-man jumped in the places assigned to them.

No 2. Half-mile Flat Handicap.

Vol Martin B V R C	1
Vol Cochrane do.	2

There were eleven started, Ruims being the scratch man, 20 yds behind the line. Cochrane led a good bit of the way closely followed by Martin, Kallums and Frederics. In the second leap Ruims gave way, having hurt his foot, and on he turned for home, Martin gorged ahead and with Cochrane close on his heels landed in the winner and thus finished a very good race. Time—2min and 33½ secs.

No. 3.—Three-legged race. 150 yds.

Vols E Ingle and Rowe B V R C	1
Vols J Greahy and W Smith do.	2

Eleven couples were got away by the starter but, as was expected, with so many, one couple fouled with the other, and the couple placed, who ran very well indeed, getting out of a scrimmage came in front, Greahy and his partner securing second honors.

No. 4.—OBSTACLES RACE.

Vol Callaghan, G I P R	1
Vol J Greahy, B V R C	2

This was a very interesting race, and though the obstacles were anything but easy a large number entered, nothing daunted. The racers had to jump over a hurdle about fifty yards from the starting point, then climb over a couple of railway trussels, get over another hurdle, through suspended barrels, then under a long log of wood raised on four wooden sleepers and lastly over a wide and deep ditch full of dirty water. There were ten sent away by the starter. When, however, half the course was gone over and the competitors had reached the barrels the race was left with three, Callaghan, who was closely followed by Greahy the greater part of the way, getting through a barrel in a style worthy of an acrobat, led and was the first to leap the ditch. Greahy pressed him closely here and though he nearly cleared the ditch with a magnificent leap, and almost collared Callaghan, the latter touched the tape first and thus finished an exciting race. The others who started wisely left the course to escape a ducking.

No. 5.—LEMON CUTTING.

Trooper Rivett-Carnac	1
Lieut. Harold King	2

There were four lemons fixed on poles placed at short intervals from each other and a cut counted 4 points. Mr. Rivett-Carnac showed up the best and secured first place; but Lieutenant King made 12 points out of a possible 16 in fighting out a tie. Sergeant Fowler also distinguished himself. He would possibly have gained the first place, if he had not such a low mount, which disabled him in judging distance correctly. Armstrong sliced many a lemon but not enough to swell his number of points.

No. 6.—V. C. Hurdle Race.

Trooper Traill	1
Trooper Rivett-Carnac	2

The number of troopers who intended to contest for honour being so large the committee decided to run the race in two heats. But after the first heat had been run the competitors in the second heat found their horses would not take the hurdle, and though two raced the result of the first heat was only taken into account. Great amusement was afforded by the troopers in their attempts to renount with the dummies. Rivett-Carnac and Little had a very close race for the first place. The former, however, secured it as his beast was the faster of the two.

No. 7.—MENAGERIE RACE, 60 YARDS.

Sergt. Sharpe, B. V. R. C. (Pony)	1
Vol. R. Rowe, B. V. R. C. (Dog)	2

A very good number entered for this race. There were two dogs, two calves, one donkey, one turkey, one cock and a sea-gull. As was expected the race lay between the pony and the dogs, though they were handicapped-gull and the cock were "limit." They had 30 yards. The sea in the sixty and if the pony and dog were handicapped more the sea-gull, under the care of Vol. Avron, G. I. P. R. stood a very good chance of wresting the first place from the turkey, which would have made close second.

No. 8.—DONKEY RACE.

Vol Hykoop, B. V. R. C.	1

There was no order at all in this race, and it could not be ascertained who came in last, as the individual who did, could claim the second prize. The course was run over by the spectators, many of whom joined, the competitors in urging on their stubborn steeds. Hykoop rode gallantly and well and was fortunate in getting a donkey willing to go as many of his companions failed entirely to get their steeds to budge.

No. 9 TUG-OF-WAR, FINAL HEAT.

This was a pull between C and E companies who were the victors of the tugs pulled on Tuesday. C company won amidst great exitement. The team had weight on their side, but they fully deserved their win and have proved themselves the strongest company in the Bombay Volunteer Corps. The sides were seven each.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE IMPORT DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a letter under the above heading in your paper of this morning, it seems to me that the re-imposition of the import duties need not be a lost cause, if the people of the country will take the proper steps to let it be known that they wish the re-imposition of those duties.

Direct taxation need not be inevitable in India if the people of this country will move to let it be known in a unanimous, effective, and unmistakable manner that they object to its imposition. If it were true that the European Colony in this country enjoys all the solid advantages of social and political supremacy no income-tax would be imposed; but it is not true in any sense, and the protest of the European Colony will go unheeded unless supported by the protest of the permanent inhabitants of this country.

The natives of this country now have an excellent opportunity of letting their voice be heard if they chose to speak. They now have an opportunity of grasping political liberty and holding it, if they choose to embrace that opportunity by agitating in all legitimate ways for the kind of taxation which they most prefer.

Despotic although this Government may be, it is not despotic in the sense that it would ignore the voice of the people if on this point the utterance were unanimous and loud.

The people of India have just been welcoming the delegates whom they had sent to England to make known to the British Parliament the requirements of this country.

Much more useful and more effective would the efforts of the people be were they to organise meetings, were they to get up petitions, and were they to agitate throughout the length and breadth of the country against the imposition of the income-tax.

An agitation of this kind would, I think, have the countenance of every official in the land, European and native, and would have the assistance of every non-official European.

If the delegates who have just returned to India from England have learned anything of popular Government and of the way in which a people can make their wishes known to Government, let them now put their learning to account and teach their fellow countrymen out here.

No race question can arise out of this. The matter is one in which all races will combine, and not even the gibes flung at his own countrymen by the correspondent whose letter I refer to will do anything to make it so.

Jan. 21.

MARCLEAF.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th January 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·900
Temperature of the Air	74·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·5
Dew Point	65·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=80).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read a: 6 p.m.)	80·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·8
General Directions of Wind*	NE, NNE, N, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	317

* From midnight to midnight

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and Podophyllin, a Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates; per bottle Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A UNIVERSITY GRACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every well-wisher of the Bombay University, and every advocate of higher education, will hear with regret that it is proposed to admit to the M.A. Examination, by special grace, a student who has only passed his Matriculation Examination. Before such an injustice is perpetrated, I, as a B.A. of the Bombay University, think it my duty both in justice to myself and to my fellow-graduates to bring to light the many disadvantages that such a precedent is sure to cause.

In the whole history of our University, the only instance of such a grace having been passed was in the case of Khan Bahadoor Dr. Bomanjee Sorabjee, L.C.E., who was then acting as a Professor in the College of Science at Poona, and the grace was passed under the following exceptional circumstances. Khan Bahadoor Bomanjee had already graduated himself as an L.C.E., and had distinguished himself in the examination by securing the first place in the first class in the list of successful candidates, and was for his proficiency awarded the Berkley Gold Medal. Besides that as a Government servant he had already given such proofs of his ability, that Government had conferred upon him the title of Khan Bahadoor as a personal distinction, and on his retirement from service he was appointed to act as a Professor in the College of Science; last but not least he was then more than forty years old, and consequently it would certainly have been very hard in his case if he had been obliged to pass three years more at any of the arts colleges.

And now to form a just and impartial opinion, let us inquire of the advocates of the student for whom this exception is proposed to be made whether he has any one of the qualifications which the learned Dr. Bomanjee possessed at the time of his candidature. Let us inquire whether, even in such an easy and insignificant examination as the Matriculation, which alone this gentleman has passed, his name appeared at the head of the list of successful candidates, or whether he has carried away any prize, or scholarship, or whether he is so old as Khan Bahadoor Bomanjee. As for myself, I cannot really follow that sublime chain of arguments, from which it follows that a failure at the C. S. examination entitles the rejected candidate to wear the B. A.'s gown, or that some months stay in England enables him to study as much as is acquired in this country by an indefatigable and intelligent student by fully four years' hard work.

But there is an attempt to override the University tests in asking permission to be allowed to appear for the M. A. Examination in this way, which can only be detected by those who are acquainted with the University curriculum. For the M. A. degree, one has to study only one single subject, and a student who is allowed to take a leap from the lowest to the highest examination can consequently avoid the disagreeable necessity of mastering the following subjects, which are essential for the intermediate examinations, viz., English, a classical language, History, Logic, Physics, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Mechanics, and also any one of the following groups of subjects: (1) Languages, and Literature, (2) History and Political Economy, (3) Logic and Moral Philosophy, (4) Mathematics, (5) Natural Science. Now what grounds have we to suppose that the student in question has mastered all these multifarious subjects within an incredibly shorter period of time than that fixed by the University.

I earnestly hope, however, that this kind of tinkering and trifling with the regulations of the University will be avoided, and I confidently appeal to the sense of justice of such an intelligent body as the Fellows of the Bombay University in asking them to pay their best consideration on the 2nd of February, when exercising their highest prerogative, not only to the claims and interests of the graduates of this University, but also to the honour and prestige of the already much abused University itself, before they are led to give their formal sanction to an irrevocable mistake and a most undesirable precedent.

GRADUATE.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART, G. C. S. I., &c.

THE following is taken from The Celebrities of the day " John Ball and Sons, London :—"To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, this imperfect narrative relating to some among the most illustrious of Her Majesty's servants and subjects in the East, and to many of the great events achieved during Her Majesty's auspicious reign in the Indian Empire is with Her Majesty's permission, humbly dedicated by the author." Such is the gracefully and modestly worded dedication of a work, alike interesting and valuable, which was published in 1881 under the title of "Men and Events of my time in India." Had its author in referring to the Queen's illustrious servants and subjects in the East, and to the great events achieved during Her Majesty's reign chosen to add '*Quorum magna pars fui*', the boast would have been amply justified, since when the history of "India under Victoria" comes to be written in full few names on its pages will outshine that of Richard Temple.

A vivid idea of the part which Sir Richard Temple played during a generation in the Government of India, and in connexion with its varied domestic concerns and external relations, may be gethered from a bare list of some of the more prominent of the men, European and Native living and dead, with whom he has in his time had more or less intimate and more or less official relations. Among Governor-Generals, he has known Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning Lord Hardinge, Sir John Lawrence (with whom he was connected first as Secretary in the Punjab, next as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and then as his Financial Councillor), Lord Mayo. Lord Northbrook, and Lord Lytton. As for Provincial Governors, subordinate officials, and other Europeans of note with whom he came in contact, (or in one or two cases) under whom he served in a confidential capacity, the following list is sufficiently diversified and suggestive :—James Thomason, Sir H, Bartle Frere, Sir George Campbell, James Wilson, Samuel Laing, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Arthur Phayre, Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Henry Durand, Sir John Strachey, Bishop Cotton Sir Henry Sumner Maine, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Alexander Duff, William Smith, Stephen Hislop, John Wilson, Bishop Sargent. The last five names are those of missionaries, and it is noteworthy in an age whose "fashionable thought" hovers between cynical negation and rank superstition—between a dilettantis' Agnosticism on one hand, and a spurious Buddhism on the other—that so thoroughly well qualified an observer as Sir Richard Temple has never lost an opportunity of bearing the most emphatic testimony, in speech and in writing, to the value of Christian missions in the East. The list of native notabilities—princes administrators, publicists, founders of sects—who from time to time came within the personal ken of the Ex-Governor of Bombay, is quite as varied as that given above, including as it does the Maharajas of Pattiala, Jhind, and Jeypur, the Nizam of the Dekkan, Sir Salar Jung, Sir Dinkur Rao, Jung Bahadur, the Revd. Krishna Mohun Banerjee, the Revd. Lal Behari Dey, Keshub Chunder Sen, Karsundas Mulji of Bombay, Kristo Das Pal of Calcutta. The last-named gentleman was regarded in his time as the representative native publicist, and his loss, also comparatively recent, is greatly regretted, as that of one who wielded vast influence with his countrymen, and almost invariably wielded it for good. Such, then, were the men among whom our subject's lot was cast from the time when he entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1846, till he resigned the Governorship of Bombay somrthing like a generation later. It would be impossible, within the narrow limits here assigned to us, to enter in anything like detail into the great public services rendered to India and the British Empire by Sir Richard Temple between the dates indicated. A hasty glance is all that we can permit ourselves. After he had discharged with marked ability the duties of various minor offices, the chief appointments of first-rate importance to which he was called (in addition to those mentioned above) were successively those of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Political Resident at Haidarabad, Finance Minister of India, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and Governor of Bombay. It is perhaps in conexion with the two Famines of 1874 and 1877 that Sir Richard Temple's name will be most gratefully remembered by the people of India; to his services during the latter terrible time it is that he owes his baronetcy and his G. C. I.; and yet concientious discharge of his self-sacrificing, laborious and delicate duties at this period (such for instance as his famous mission from Lord Litton's came from Delhi to Madras, to represent to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos the real condition of the stricken districts, and the view of the Government) subjected him to more misrepresentation and downright obliquy than anything else in his official career. Any one who will take the trouble of dipping into the ephemeral Anglo-Indian literature of this period will marvel at the treatment patiently endured by a public man in the performance of arduous, and often invidious public duties. Not to speak of what may be regarded as legitimate criticism, the Lieutenant Governor was, for instance, assailed by anonymous pamphlets (proceeding it was more than suspected, from "the 'house of his friends) and by the savage jocosities of a gutter spring 'comic press. Anglo-Indian humour is seldom of a particularly refined description; it is altogether too "racy of the soil" for home appreciation; and the humorists now out-did themselves. The most exquisite and at the same time the most innocent jest was to attribute to the Lieutenant-Governor a desire to "act up to" a supposed personal resemblance to a certain imperial personage, deceased. But Sir Richard Temple could afford to smile at calumny and vulgar jibe in presence of the honours conferred upon him by his Queen and of the fact that upon his appointment to the Governorship of Bombay, a deputation journeyed from Bengal to congratulate him and to present him with a complimentary address, signed by no fewer than 20,000 names. We should have mentioned that Sir Richard was knighted during his "residence" at Haiderabad, and that his baronetcy dates from 1876. In 1880, yielding to an urgent summons from the Conservatives of East Worcestershire, Sir Richard resigned his high office as Governor of Bombay, and came home for the purpose of contesting that division. He was defeated; but he consented to come forward again last November, when the result was very different, thanks in great measure to the more ample knowledge of his qualifications personal as well as political, which the constituency had in the interval, acquired.

Unlike the majority of "retired" Anglo-Indians, Sir Richard Temple has not since his return, settled down to rest in slothful ease, but has found outlets for his energies in travel, in authorship, and in other active and beneficial directions. He has been on the Council of the Royal Geographical Society has held distinguished positions in connexion with the British Association, and was last year President of the Social Science Congress. He has also had conferred upon him the Doctorate· *honoris causa*. of both Universities. His chief literary efforts have been three—"India in 1880," Men and Events of my Time in India" (already referred to), and a collection of essays and addresses further embodying some of his "Oriental Experiences." The first and the second of these valuable works were constructed upon different and well discriminated plans. In contradistinction to "Men and Events," "India in 1880," relates (we quote the author's own words) to external thing, to measures of national improvement to results obtained by divers trains of causes, to the character and disposition of the natives in masses: but it rarely or never comprises a delineation of individual character. "Men and Events" deals more with persons—such persons, that is, as those named in the lists given above; but it also contains chapters on "The Indian War of the Munities," on "The Central Provinces," on "The Indian Foreign Secretaryship," and on "The Administration of Bengal." There is, too, an exceedingly interesting chapter portraying court and camp life in a Native State of the first rank. "Lastly," says Sir Richard, "although the work"—i.e., "Men and Events—is meant to comprise narrative rather than disquisition; yet there is in the introductory chapter a summary of the progressive results achieved during the last generation, and of the evils which still remain to be remedied; while the concluding chapter contains a specific discussion of the questions, social and political, which most nearly concern the welfare of the natives and the position of the British Government. In short, it is impossible for an average Englishman, nay, for one much better informed than the average Englishman—to read these books without, while recognising their literary charm, at the same time having his eyes wonderfully opened and his sympathies infinitely widened, with respect to India and things Indian. At a time like the present, when our great eastern dependency has been and still is gravely threatened, and when men of influence and apparent capacity are heard to ask seriously "why keep India?" such works as Sir Richard Temple's cannot be too widely circulated or too thoughtfully studied. At such a time, to setting party politics aside, it would be little short of a national calamity if such a man as the author of these works were to be excluded from the Council of the Nation, which he desires to enter in order that he may devote to the service of his country the fruits of a life of honourable toil. Since his return from India in 1880 Sir Richard Temple has in order to make himself practically acquainted with foreign politics; travelled in Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Palestine, Spain Norway, Canada, and the United States. and he has witnessed in America two general elections, thus adding to his already extensive stores of knowledge so much information that he will be a most valuable Member of Parliament.

It would be improper to close this brief notice, without reminding the reader that its subject comes of a good old stock, and that he claims kinship with the famous Sir William Temple and with another Sir Richard Temple, (afterwards Lord Cobham), and with Lord Palmerston. A philosophy older than Darwin's teaches us that goodly sons spring from goodly sires. Sir Richard Temple has already done much to indicate his extraction. Given the opportunity, we have no doubt that he will do more, and will place upon our statute book monuments of himself, as lasting as his statute from the studio of Mr. Brock, which future generation of Indians and Anglo Indians will gaze upon with affection and gratitude inthe Town Hall of Bombay.

THE FEDERATION OF THE EMPIRE.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—Even without the terrible inheritance of trouble in the Irish land question, the problem of federalizing the Empire would make a very considerable demand upon the wisdom of our rulers. For the time has come when the imposture of the Imperial Parliament must cease. The Lords and Commons at Westminster are an Imperial usurpation, not an Imperial representation, and they are played out. The Machine has broken down under the vastness of the work which it undertakes to do. Its procedure is to be re-modelled—once more and not for the last time—to enable it to make some pretence at getting through its work. The attempt will fail, as it has failed before. No reform of procedure can enable us to get a quart into a pint pot, and that is our difficulty. If we are to get through our work, we must decentralize on a great scale. We shall be told that we are restoring the Heptarchy. Very well. If to restore the Heptarchy, is to create local national subordinate legislatures, subject in all things to the authority of the Imperial Parliament and the common law—then by all means let us restore the Heptarchy. Otherwise, as we shall discover soon enough, we shall not be able to get along at all. But this raises a whole crop of new questions. There is the difficulty of combining the authority of the central government of the Empire with the concession of full autonomy to the various nationalities. There is the question of a written constitution and statutory provision for its judicial enforcement. There is the problem of the range of the license within which authority on the one hand and dishonesty on the other is to be allowed to have its swing in the subordinate legislatures. And last of all, there is the question of the contribution which each section of the Empire should make to the Imperial exchequer. These questions have as yet hardly been mooted, let alone discussed. But they are pressing for a decision.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 22.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Consent Decree.

457-82—E Wilkins—Kessowji Hunsraj and another vs Bai Kesser and another—Mulji B B.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

494—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Gungadas Jumnadasji Bawa and others—Mirza H K.—Part heard.
496—Tobin and R—Harbum Nursey and others vs Thackersey Dewraj and others—In person.
505—Winter and B—Kessowji Jadowjee vs Navivahoo and others—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

255-85—Tobin and R—A Lister vs F W Hodges and another—Nanu and H—Part heard.
283-84—Jefferson, B and D—Bhugwanbhat Ruttonjee and another vs Jumnabai—Little, S F and N.
321-85—Muljee B B—Doolabdas Raghowjee vs Bai Dayakore and others—M H Khan.
390-84—Payne, G and S—Syem Syed Mohedin bin Syem Abdool Kador vs Aled Rahim Hajee Tyeb—Tyabjee and D.
455-84—Pestonjee and R—Abd Rahim Hajee Tyeb vs Syem Syed Mohedin bin Syem Abdool Kador.
112-83—Thakurdas and D—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Jefferson, B and D.
207-82—Tobin and R—Nanabhoy Framjee Cowasjee vs Ramjee Suyajee and other—Mirza H K.
12-84—Macfarlane and E—Moolchund Khataumul and others vs Dharamdas Assanund and others—Ardesir and H.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

For dismissal.

445-85—Craigie, L and O—Robert Ryrie and another vs Purshotum Dewjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

486-85—Tyabji and D—Walia Futtaji and others vs Hoosein Haji Ismailji—Hore, C and B.
507-85—Winter and B—G Okell and another vs Peerbhoy Allarakhia.
508-85—Winter and B—G Okell and another vs Jeebai.
510-85—Payne, G and S—Khimjee Jewa and another vs Sadashiv Vishwanath—(Settled.)

Long Causes.

274-85—Chalk and W—Roychund Nursingdas and others vs Nanabhoy Purshotum and others—Tyabji & D. Part heard.
308-85—Bicknell and K—Bharmul Meghji vs Nursey Mowji and another—Macfarlane and E—Part heard.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Jan. 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 1st Nov 1885:—7th Regt Cavy (Jacob-ka-Risala). Native Gentleman Abbas Khan to be Risaldar.

Lieut A Vint, Leicester Regt, a Probationer for the Bo S C, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England to appear before a Medical Board there.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1886:—9th Regt Bo Infy.—Jamadar Rama Soorway to be Subhedar vice Luximon Gowda, pensioned, and Color Havaldar Suckaram Salvee to be Jamadar vice Rama Soorway, promoted.

The services of Lieut C H Dawson, attached to 2nd By Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the R Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut George de Sausmarez DeLisle, of the 1st Battn Royal Scots Regt, Offg Wing Officer 19th B infy, 7th Jan 1886.

Surgn J Prendergast, Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of H M's British Forces in the B Command from the 10th Jan 1886, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on Medical certificate:—Col F C Singleton, C B, S C, Comdt 28th B Infy.

The undermentioned officer is allowed leave in India for ninety days on Medical certificate:—Lieut H B Warden, S C Sub-Assist Commy Genl. First Class.

Major-Genl Sir C G Arbuthnot, KCB, having, with the approval of H M the Queen been appointed C-in-C, Bombay, is expected to arrive about the 16th Feb next, when he will be received with the honors due to his rank.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1886:—3rd Regt Bo L I—Havaldar-Major Sookundum Sing to be Jamadar vice Babaji Sait, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1886:—26th Regt Bo Infy—Jamadar Ramsha to be Subhedar vice Shekh Malik Hasham, pensioned; Color Havaldar Shekh Azizodin to be Jamadar vice Ramsha, promoted, and Havaldar Bhao Tooray to be Jamadar vice Daji Mohitay, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1886:—17th Regt Bo Infy—Jamadar Purtab Sing to be Subhedar vice Solomon Israel, pensioned; Drill Havaldar Gondnac Gunnac to be Jamadar vice Purtab Sing, promoted; Jamadar Anajee Moria to be Subhedar vice Isram Nhawee, pensioned; and Havaldar-Major Shaik Mahommed to be Jamadar vice Anajee Moria, promoted.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 12th Jan:—Capt C A P Burroughs, 1st Battn South Lancashire Regt (Adjt, Devlali Depôt), to be Depty Assist Adjt Genl for Musketry vice Maj Nares, who completed his tenure thereof on the 19th Dec, 1885.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev A G Lewis, Offg Senior Presy Chaplain, to be Domestic Chaplain, to the Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay during His Lordship's approaching tour in the Southern Maratha Country.

The Rev C. Walford, M.A., Chaplain of Devlali Camp, to officiate as Senior Presy Chaplain during the absence of the Rev A G Lewis.

The Rev W E Scott, Offg Chaplain of Aden, to act as Chaplain of Devlali, with effect from the date of his relief by the return of the Rev G B Streeten, MA, to duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col H L Nutt and Col John W Watson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 8th inst.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to depute Mr C G W Macpherson, C S., C I E., on Special Duty in the Political Dept with effect from 26th Dec 1885.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Gulabbhai Kanthadji Desai, Head Karkun of taluka Mandvi in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Surat under Sec 12 of Act X of 1882.

Mr M B Baker, Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik, is allowed furlough for six months from the 1st April next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Raghvendrarao Krishnarao is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L E Pritchard, Probationer, Financial Dept, passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard on the 9th Jan 1886.

Judge's Court at Gadag in the Dharwar Dist vice Mr Subrao Shesho, resigned.

Mr Ardesir Sorabji has been appointed, with effect from the 11th inst, to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat during the absence of Mr Dayabhai Vallabhdas on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap, first class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Dharwar Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Mr Lingapa Jayapa Sardesai. of Sirsangi in the district of Belgaum and a Special Magte, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class within the limits of his estate in the Belgaum Dist.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Govind Wagle, B A Actg Mamlatdar of taluka Karjut in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Ahmednagar.

A'zam Narayan Govind Chandorkar, B A, Acting Head Karkun of taluka Rahuri in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district ef Ahmednagar.

Mr G M Urquhart, Assist Collr in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Surat.

Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, Second Class, third grade, Subordinate Judge of Bhusaval in the Khandesh Dist, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Yaval in the same district from the 2nd Sept to the 1st Nov 1885, both days inclusive.

Mr R P Barrow, Assist Collr in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Belgaum.

Mr H O Quin, Assist Collr in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Ahmedabad.

Mr T Walker, Assist Collr in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Thana.

The Govr in Council is pleased, (under the provisions of Section 22 of Act XV, of 1865), to appoint Mr K M Shroff to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, vice Mr Edulji Rustomji Reporter, resigned.

A'zam Ramkrishna Thimappa, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Karwar in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Kanara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt E C Spilsbury, RE, Assist Engr, first grade, has passed the Deptl examination prescribed in in paras 16 to 18, Sec 1, Cptr II, of the P W Code.

Mr W L S L Cameron, Assist Engr, first grade, passed an examination in the Sindhi language according to the Higher Standard on the 15th Oct 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr E A Bulkley delivered over and Mr L H Spence received charge of the office of the Supt of Police, Broach, on the 9th inst.

Mr H Kennedy delivered over and Capt E F Marriott received charge of the office of the Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, on the 9th inst.

Mr Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya delivered over and Mr Keshavlal Hiralal received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr and Magte, first class, Panch Mahals, on the 9th inst.

Mr J DeC Atkins delivered over and Mr E Lawrence received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer for the talukas of Salsette, Bhiwndi, Bassein, Mahim and Karjat in the Thana Dist on the 5th inst.

Mr Ramchandra Itcharam Vyas, Head Clerk to the Collr of Broach, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Anklesvar in Broach during the absence of Rao Saheb Chhaganlal Bhudarji on privilege leave for twenty days from the 25th inst, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, or until further orders.

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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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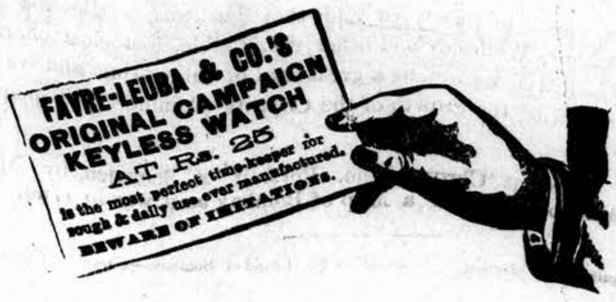

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